"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
The indications for to-day in this city and neighborhood are showers, easterly winds.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 14,383. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1897.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market buoyant.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 98½; cash corn, 36¾; cash cotton, 6 13-16.

FOREIGN.—The Athenian newspapers are preaching a national crusade against the conditions of the peace treaty with Turkey. One striker was killed and eight were wounded by Italian troops near Milan. One report says that seventy and another that thirty persons were drowned on the steamer Ika, which sank at Fiume. Owing to the troubles in India, British troops sufficient for an attack on Khartoum cannot be spared, and further progress of the Anglo-Egyptian expedition will be delayed. Duke Frederick William of Mecklenburg-Schwerin was drowned, with eight of the crew of a torpedo boat which he commanded, off Cuxhaven. The Emperor of Germany has arrived at Breslau, Silesia, from Budapest. The Supreme Court at Madrid has annulled the sentence of Borril, a suspected Anarchist, for forty years, because of his attempt to assassinate the Chief of Police at Barcelona and his assistant. Gen. Jeffrey's brigade in India has chastised Umra Khan's village. The Haddah Mullah made a furious assault at night on Gen. Blood's troops.—Page 7.

Page 1.

A nephew of Secretary Alger was arrested Tuesday in Canton, Ill., charged with embezzling $350 from a telephone exchange.

Senator Platt was happy yesterday regarding the machine's victory over Jacob Worth. He called the Citizens' Union "The Boy Bandits of East Twenty-third Street."

It is reported at Madrid that pourparlers are proceeding between United States Minister Woodford and the Duke of Tetuan in regard to the affairs of Cuba. It is said the attitude of the American Government is received with surprise and incredulity.

Senator Platt finally decided last night to withdraw District Attorney Olcott from the Mayoralty race. Chairman Quigg says that Mr. Olcott prefers to remain as District Attorney, and some other prominent Republican will be named.

A hurricane swept over Sava, Mesagne, Oria, and Latiano, near Brindisi, Italy, and killed nearly 100 persons, injuring as many more. Two villages in the same locality were flooded and 20 persons drowned. A heavy snow has fallen in France.

Page 2.

It was reported in Brooklyn yesterday that money was freely used to buy votes at the Republican primaries.

Seth Low will not withdraw as a candidate for Mayor unless the Citizens' Union, which nominated him, should request him to do so. He issued a statement to that effect and also expressed the hope that the Republicans would unite with the Citizens' against Tammany.

The Kings County Republican Convention for the nomination of county and borough officers will meet at the Clermont Avenue Rink at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Woodruff claims that he will have 75,000 votes in the convention and squelch any proposition that Worth presents.

The State Committee of the National Democracy yesterday nominated Alton B. Parker, the candidate of the regular Democracy; expelled Patrick J. Gleason, because he is running for Mayor of New York under the emblem of the battleaxe, and declared the policy of the party in a set of resolutions.

About seventy-five German-American business men met at the Union Square Hotel last night and organized the Business Men's Sohmer League. They adopted resolutions booming the Register for Mayor and appointed a committee to present the resolutions to the Democratic leaders and to to-day's conference of German organizations.

Page 3.

The steel viaduct at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street is now being cleaned by the sand blast process, and the work promises to be completely successful.

Mayor Patrick J. Gleason's gelding Battle Axe was distanced in a trot at the Mineola fair. He will have another trial next Saturday. The attendance at the fair is unusually small.

President McKinley and his party were warmly welcomed in the Berkshire Hills yesterday. The President is the guest of an old friend, and made a speech to a big crowd at the Hoosic Valley Fair.

Mayor Harrison of Chicago has been invited to make the closing speech in the Tammany campaign on the night of Nov. 1. Mr. Croker went on to Chicago to invite him. Mayor Harrison accepted the invitation.

John P. Mount, until recently a buyer for Simpson, Crawford & Simpson, committed suicide last evening in the Occidental Hotel, Broome Street and the Bowery. He left a note for his wife, from which it appeared that he had worried over business troubles.

Page 4.

John R. Gentry and Robert J. yesterday broke the world's team pacing record in Philadelphia, making a mile in 2:09.

The annual tournament is in progress on the links of the Tuxedo Golf Club for three cups offered as trophies.

The Meadowbrook Club of Westbury, L. I., won the polo championship yesterday at Prospect Park, Brooklyn, by defeating the Country Club of Westchester.

Commodore C. A. Postley of the Larchmont Yacht Club offered prizes for a series of races in the 51 and 36 foot classes, and the first of these contests was sailed yesterday.

Ni Yama, a distinguished Japanese horseman, witnessed the racing at Gravesend yesterday. Riley Grannan made a plunge on Howard Mann in the second race, but the horse failed to win, and Grannan lost $5,000.

New York won the final game and the series from the Baltimores yesterday. The defeat of the Baltimores and the victory of the Bostons lowers the average of the Baltimores so that they are now only one point ahead of the Bostons for first place.

Page 5.

The Monetary Commission appointed under the authority of the Indianapolis Sound Money Convention held its opening session in Washington.

The Hawaiian Senate unanimously ratified the annexation treaty on Sept. 9. The opponents of the project continue their fight against the movement.

Trouble is expected in Haiti owing to the corrupt administration of President Sam's dependents. The Treasury is depleted and a revolution is considered almost inevitable.

The reduced-rate excursions under the auspices of the Merchants' Association are drawing to a close. Up to the close of business last night 1,815 out-of-town merchants had returned home.

The local Board of Inspectors of Steam Vessels has begun an investigation to fix the responsibility for the sinking of the steamer Catskill in collision with the steamer St. Johns on Sept. 15.

Dr. T. M. Angstadt, formerly a clergyman of Philadelphia, and late a physician in Mahone Bay, Nova Scotia, killed himself in the latter place because he could not cure a patient, who was suffering from a painful disease.

Justice Barnard of the Supreme Court decided yesterday that the Trustees of Northfield, S. I., acted illegally in increasing the number of the members of the village Health Board, and that the subsequent removal of Health Officer Wood was also and as a consequence illegal.

Members of the New Jersey State Federation of Women's Clubs inspected the Palisades yesterday from the deck of a steam yacht and decided at a meeting held on board to engage energetically in a movement for the preservation of the natural beauty of the western shore of the lower Hudson.

Ethel Middleton, ten years of age, was caught in the act of robbing a private letter box in Brooklyn. She accused her mother of having bidden her to do it. Her stories in court were so contradictory, however, that the mother was discharged and the child was admonished and also released under suspension of sentence.

In the Luetgert murder trial in Chicago ex-Judge Vincent, for the defence, said in his opening statement that he would prove that an Englishman named Robert Davey was the original cause of Luetgert's business misfortunes and that Mrs. Luetgert, overcome by the impending financial ruin, had wandered away while insane; he would prove by witnesses that she was still alive; and the sausage manufacturer himself would take the stand and testify in his own behalf.

Page 7.

Several protests filed by importers at New York and other ports against certain assessments of import duties on cotton goods were heard by Board A of the United States General Appraisers yesterday.

Page 10.

Testimony in a suit brought by Charlotte Thadden to recover $20,000 damages against the Third and Second Avenue Railroads was heard yesterday in Part VII. of the Supreme Court. The name of William N. Cohen, who was recently appointed to the Supreme Court, is mentioned in the case.

Page 12.

The wheat market opened weak yesterday, but a steady advance took place during the day and at the close speculation was strong.

Collector Bidwell has increased the force of deputies on the piers, and duties are now collected more rapidly from incoming passengers.

Prospects are bright for the reappearance on the market of the Florida orange. The growers expect to ship half a million boxes of the fruit this year.

Gold imports from Europe have been resumed. A million and a half dollars is on its way to the City Bank from London and Genoa, in settlement of trade balances.

President Vreeland of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company said yesterday that he would have cars running over the roadbed in Madison and Fourth Avenues between certain points on Monday.

A. W. Edson, the State Agent of the Massachusetts Public Schools, appointed Assistant Superintendent by the Board of Education at its last meeting, failed to pass the necessary civil service examination. He has been asked to try again.

The State Board of Railroad Commissioners heard a motion for a rehearing of the application of the Metropolitan Street Railway and the Third Avenue Railroad for permission to make a change of motive power on their lines.

Nathan Straus was convicted in the Special Sessions yesterday on the technical charge of having sold impure milk at his charitable distribution depot. The Court complimented him on his work for the benefit of the poor and suspended sentence.

Several rumors yesterday pointed to a particular ex-Register of Water Rates in Jersey City as being concerned in the alleged financial shortage in that department. No definite confirmation of these rumors, however, could be obtained.

The inquest into the cause of the elevator accident in the American Tract Society Building, on Sept. 10, was continued yesterday. Thomas Trolsten, the chief engineer of the building, testified that there had been a leak in the discharge tank dating from July 4.

An apparent shortage of about $30,000 in the finances of the general collection agency known as the United Merchants, at 320 Broadway, has led to suspicions of serious irregularities and to urgent inquiries for Ferdinand A. Thomson, who has been managing the concern.

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A WINDOW GLASS COMBINE.

The Dingley Tariff Enables Manufacturers to Organize Another Powerful Monopoly.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 22.—Plans for a gigantic window-glass monopoly were completed here to-day. H. B. Smith of Hartford City, Ind.; A. Hastings of Wilmington, Del.; W. A. Gorby of Marion, Ind.; T. M. Hart of Muncie, Ind.; W. L. Loeffler, and James A. Chambers of Pittsburg, the Committee of Window Glass Manufacturers appointed to arrange for a combination or trust, practically completed their work tonight. They will meet again in the morning to settle on a few details and to issue a call for a general meeting of all the manufacturers.

The capital invested in window-glass plants in the country amounts to $20,000,000. The annual product turned out is $10,000,000. One-fifth of this product has been controlled through two selling agencies located at Pittsburg and Indianapolis. The new combination is fostered by the Dingley law, although it has been in consideration for a year, but many independent firms refused to join the movement until the time was more propitious. When the Dingley tariff went into effect, $3,000,000 worth of Belgian and British glass was shut out. The American manufacturers immediately pushed the plan forward to organize into one company. The name of the big concern has not been adopted, but the committee favors "The American Window Glass Association" as a title.

It was decided to establish one selling agency in Pittsburg and that the present relations should be maintained with the jobbers. Many of the features of the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company, which is a combination of nine companies, were adopted. The Pittsburg and Indiana manufacturers were not able to get the Northern and Eastern firms with them, and James A. Chambers, with one of the largest plants of New Kensington, Penn., remained outside the former selling agencies, but is one of the chiefs in the present combination. The United Glass Company, with three factories, has also agreed to join, as have several Eastern firms.

One of the manufacturers said to-night that more than 90 per cent. of the product will be controlled by the association.

HORSE EATS A $35 HAT.

Chicago Matinee Girl Loses Her Fall Bonnet Before the Opera House.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—A hungry white horse, with the appearance of having gone unfed for many a day, after browsing among the banana skins in the gutter at Clark and Washington Streets this afternoon, yielded to the temptation offered by the new Fall hat of a matinée girl as she was about to enter the Chicago Opera House, and, after knocking it off her head, munched it until it was ruined.

The hat was probably worth $35. The horse was wandering unbridled about the Chicago Opera House Block, and had made several reaches for straw hats before he got one. The girl screamed in terror, and a crowd quickly gathered, but the efforts of the gallant were too late to save the hat.

SOUTHERN IRON MARKET.

Operators Have All the Orders They Can Fill Up to Jan. 1.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 22. — The Southern iron market is more active than it has been in three years. The operators have quit selling for immediate delivery, being choked with orders to their full capacity up to Jan. 1. This condition developed itself the past few days, when the furnaces found themselves compelled to turn down a number of big orders from new customers in order to keep open for their regular trade. Bookings are now made for March delivery at the earliest, if from new customers. Brokers state that they have to buy from the speculators, who bought in the dull season and stored their purchases in the warranty yards. As sales are still very active the stocks in the yards will go down a great deal this month. The conservative estimate is that Southern iron will advance another 75 cents by Jan. 1, giving the miners a five-cent-a-ton advance in wages. The Alabama iron output is 3,500 tons a day. Foreign business is active, but principally through Eastern brokers, who bought some time ago at low prices. The market is altogether in a phenomenally healthy condition, with No. 1 foundry at $7.85.

UNITED STATES AND SPAIN

Report at Madrid that Pourparlers Are Proceeding in Regard to Cuban Affairs.

SURPRISE AMONG SPANIARDS.

The London Spectator Says the Offer of Mediation Is Certain to be Followed in November by More Decisive Steps.

MADRID, Sept. 22.—La Correspondencia de Espana asserts that pourparlers are proceeding between the United States and Spain for a friendly settlement of affairs in Cuba.

El Epoca, after denouncing as "sensational" the story of an ultimatum, points out that the Cubans have not been at war with Spain without the moral and material co-operation of the American people.

There is a great deal of comment as to the origin of the ultimatum canard. It has been attributed to a foreign ambassador, but all the Ambassadors deny responsibility for it. The people do not think that war is inevitable.

It is asserted that the Liberals will soon form a Cabinet, and that on the return of the Queen from San Sebastian to Madrid Captain General Weyler will be recalled from Cuba and autonomy established in the island, thus leaving no pretext for the intervention of the United States.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—A dispatch to The Standard from San Sebastian says:

"Fresh communications have passed between United States Minister Woodford and the Duke of Tetuan confirming the views of the United States as stated by the American Minister last Saturday. Both press and public received the intimation of the attitude of the American Government with surprise and incredulity.

"Even now most Spaniards are loth to believe the United States in earnest in offering in the middle of September mediation, which is certain to be followed in November by a declaration that it is too late to stop American action because public opinion in the United States calls for a decisive policy and because the Cubans will accept nothing short of independence.

"The Spaniards cannot realize that President McKinley had finally made up his mind before he intrusted Minister Woodford with precise instructions, polite but clear and peremptory. All this places the Government in a most difficult situation, especially as it has not achieved the desired reorganization of the Conservatives and has become involved in equally troublesome conflicts with the Bishops and clergy.

"It is strange to notice how the Spaniards are already discussing whether Sagasta and the Liberals are not likely to come to an understanding with the United States and the Cubans, and, failing such a conciliatory course, whether patriotic considerations might induce all Conservatives to gather round a strong administration presided over by Gen. Azcarraga or Gen. Campos to defend Spanish rights."

Senor Reverter Has Not Resigned.

MADRID, Sept. 22—Evening.—Contrary to expectations confidently entertained to-day, Señor Reverter, Minister of Finance, has not resigned his portfolio.

GEN. WOODFORD AND TETUAN.

No Help for Spain in Europe if the United States Interferes in Cuba.

MADRID, Sept. 22.—It is learned upon high authority that the much-discussed interview of Saturday last between the United States Minister to Spain, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, and the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Duke of Tetuan, was merely preliminary.

Gen. Woodford represented to the Duke the gravity of the condition of Cuba, and requested in behalf of the United States that Spain would find a method of speedily ending the war and giving justice to the Cubans. He offered the good offices of the United States in effecting a settlement of the Cuban troubles, which practically gives Spain an opportunity of gracefully ending the war.

It is believed here that the intention of the United States is to interfere in Cuba if Spain does not bring the war to a conclusion in a reasonable time.

It also is believed here that the United States Ambassadors have ascertained that all the European countries, except Austria, recognize that the interests of the United States justify the latter's interference in Cuba. Austria, in this matter, it is argued, is influenced by the relationship between the two dynasties, the Queen Regent of Spain being an Austrian Archduchess; but it is thought unlikely that Austria would take any part in the question beyond possibly making a diplomatic protest against the intervention of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The State Department officials refuse to discuss the statement made in the Associated Press cable dispatch from Madrid to-day that it is believed by many persons in Madrid that the countries of Europe, with the exception of Austria, justify the interposition of the United States in favor of a termination of the Cuban war.

CONGRESSIONAL AID FOR CUBA.

Mr. Livingston Says All the Members Want the War to Stop.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—"If the President does not take some action favorable to Cuba by December we, the members of Congress, will recognize Cuba's independence, and that, too, at the beginning of the session."

Representative Livingston of Georgia, who spoke these words, is a Democrat and a member of the minority, but he voices the sentiment of the majority in the lower House. Continuing, he said:

"I have seen all the members of the House who have been in Washington within the past month, and every one, irrespective of what party he may belong to, is in favor of bringing this war to a close. There will be a dozen different ways to get the question up in the House, and once up, there will be very few who have hardihood to vote against the resolution for recognition."

Weyler Still Holds Managua.

MADRID, Sept. 22.—The Government has received the following dispatch from Capt. Gen. Weyler:

"The New York story of the capture of Managua (a town situated about three miles from Havana) is untrue. I am in constant communication with Managua, which is well defended."

Three New Cruisers for Spain.

MADRID, Sept. 22.—The Minister of Marine, Admiral de Beranger, says that three cruisers will shortly be finished and ready for service.

THE WARFARE IN CUBA.

HAVANA, via Key West, Fla., Sept. 22.—According to advices from Puerto Principe Señor Bartolome Masso has been elected Vice President of the Cuban Republic, Gen. Maximo Gomez Minister of War, and Calixto Garcia has been appointed Major General, Gen. Gomez remaining commander in chief of the army of liberation.

Gen. Melina has been appointed commander of the Spanish forces in the province of Havana. He successfully conducted operations during the last fight with the forces of the insurgent leader Perico Delgado, killing nineteen, among whom was a son of a Spanish officer, Gen. Figuero. Young Figuero deserted from the Spanish ranks a year ago in the Puerto Principe district. After the fight the insurgent Major, Aranzabal, surrendered at Mercedita plantation. He is a nephew of Gen. Azcarraga, the Spanish Premier.

The insurgent forces under the command of Simon, after being defeated in Matanzas, succeeded in crossing into Havana Province and effecting a junction with the forces under Gen. Castillos. Simon's escape was almost miraculous. His mother and wife were captured in camp, brought to Havana, and locked up in the House of Refuge.

Three days ago the insurgents dynamited a pilot train between Punta Brava and Las Mangas, Pinar del Rio. The engineer, Pedro Milones, son of the well-known poet, was seriously wounded. He had been previously wounded in an explosion in Pinar del Rio.

It is rumored that the Spanish troops surprised an expedition which had landed near Campo Florido and captured 15,000 cartridges, together with a quantity of new clothing of American manufacture, which has been distributed among Capt. Gen. Weyler's escort of colored firemen.

According to another rumor, the cruiser Reina Christina, with a body of troops, went in search of an expedition reported to have landed near Camp Florido. The Spaniards surprised the camp and killed forty-three, among them many Americans. It is said that the insurgent Gen. Rafael de Cardenas, who was the leader in charge of the expedition, committed suicide when captured. These rumors are not yet confirmed, but they are current in circles sympathizing with the insurrection.

Word comes from Santa Clara that Gen. Gomez has ordered a new invasion of Western Cuba, with a view of profiting by the rainy season.

The beef famine increases. There is no meat in Havana to-day, and the importation of American refrigerated beef is urged. Food has grown scarcer every day since the rebellion broke out.

It may safely be estimated that over 150,000 native Cubans have disappeared from various causes. In certain towns certain families have been wiped out. Sickness continues at a high rate among the troops, probably about 37,000 soldiers being on the sick list, most of them victims of fever. There have been a few cases of yellow fever, but the mortality from this disease has thus far been less than in previous years.

CUBA'S NEW TARIFF LAW.

Government Retains Large Discretion to Add Duties if the American Tariff Law is Prejudicial.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Copies of the new Cuban tariff law, as recently gazetted at Madrid, have been received here. They show in detail the manner in which the trade between the United States and Cuba will be affected and the basis on which reciprocity can be secured. The preamble recites:

"The Government shall be able to decree a special re-charge of 30 per cent. of all the duties on the products of whatever nation that, in the application of its general tariff, shall prejudice Spain's products by treating them differentially."

Under this clause the Government retains large discretion to apply an additional duty of 30 per cent. if American duties are construed to prejudice Spain's products.

The preamble also suppresses entirely "the favored nation" clause, and provides that "as regards commercial treaties, it is decreed that all treaties or commercial conventions which affect the customs of the island must be special." The abolition of the "favored nation" clause is said to be a marked departure from the old system, under which the United States or any other country could claim all the advantages given by treaty to any other country. Under the new plan each country can enjoy only such tariff advantages as are given it by special treaty.

The tariff rates are arranged in two columns, one giving the fiscal rate and the other the differential, and it is provided that "foreign merchandise, as well as home merchandise, which does not prove its right to the benefits of the protective tariff will pay on its introduction into Cuba the amount of the duties, differential and fiscal, shown in each column of this tariff. The home merchandise which justifies its right will pay the duties fixed in the fiscal column."

The rates on some of the main articles of traffic between the United States and Cuba are as follows:

An export tax is levied on tobacco as follows: Manufactured Tobacco—Cases of cigarettes, 90 cents per 1,000; cut for cigarettes, $3.75 per 100 kilos; cigars, $1.35 per 1,000.

Leaf Tobacco and Filling—From the Province of Santiago de Cuba, and exported through the Custom House at Gibara or Manzanillo, $2.25 per 100 kilos; other filling or leaf, $2 per 100 kilos. Leaf suitable for wrappers will pay the same duties, with an additional 100 per cent.

Coal, 40 cents per 1,000 kilos, with no differential, petroleum and other mineral oils, refined and rectified, $5.20 per 100 kilos, no differential; iron, made as agricultural implements, 80 cents per 100 kilos, no differential; knives, cutlery, scissors, 40 cents per 100 kilos, and 40 cents differential; horses and mares, $50 to $27, according to height; mules, $20; donkeys, $1; oxen, $8; cows, $7; calves, $6.

Wheat, per 100 kilos, fiscal, $1.20 and $1.80 differential; wheat flour, $1.50 fiscal and $2.45 differential; other cereals, $1.20 fiscal and $1.20 differential; barley for making beer, exempt from fiscal duty.

The following articles are prohibited from importation: Arms and munitions of war, dynamite and all explosives, except by special permission; sugar and molasses, except from Spanish possessions; lard or butter, when mixed with oleomargarine; paintings and statuary when offensive to morality; foreign silver and bronze coins.

MAY HAVE A RACE WAR.

An Illinois Town Agitated Over the Assignment of Colored Children to Separate Schools.

ALTON, Ill., Sept. 22.—For the fourth time, perhaps, the Supreme or Appellate Court will be called upon to determine whether colored children may be debarred from a common public school.

Under the Constitution, no discrimination can be made on the ground of race. But the courts have decided that within a district the board may assign pupils as it sees fit. Alton originally had five school districts. These have been abolished, and it is claimed the Constitution is thus evaded.

On Monday each child in the seven public schools received a ticket of admission to certain schools. The blacks were all assigned to the Douglas and Lovejoy Schools. Less than twenty went there. Some of the others went to other schools, where they were treated as visitors.

Yesterday the colored children collected at a certain place, and, with their parents, went to the schools set apart for the white children. H. B. Coates, President of the association that has been formed to contest the assignment of pupils, declares that the invasion of the Constitution is unjust, morally, if not legally; that the pupils nearest a certain school should attend that school without regard to race, and not be sent to a distant school.

It is feared a race war will be precipitated.

PUT POISON IN THE MILK.

The Awful Revenge of a Discharged Workman on a Pennsylvania Dairy Farmer.

SHAMOKIN, Penn., Sept. 22.—Isaac Leppley, a farm worker, entered the barn of Dairyman M. L. Sober at Elysburg last night and poisoned two cows, placed paris green in the milk cans, cut all of the harness to pieces and removed the hub bolts from the wheels of the wagons.

Mr. Sober this morning sent his man to this city with the milk, not knowing it had been poisoned. Two hours later the farm girls found poison in the cans. George Sober mounted his bicycle and started for Shamokin, six miles away, to warn the 200 families on his father's milk route not to use the fluid. He notified the authorities and a number of men hurried over the route with the warning. So far as known, they were successful in preventing the use of the milk. Leppley was arrested to-day and committed to prison. He was recently discharged by Sober. The two poisoned cows died to-day.

Amateur photographers will find every requisite at Rockwood's, 1,440 Broadway, near 40th.—Adv.

BIG LOSS OF LIFE IN ITALY

Hurricane and Floods Kill 100 Near Brindisi and Injure as Many More.

HEAVY SNOWFALLS IN FRANCE.

Eighteen Inches Reported at Craponne —At Auxerre the Fall Is the Earliest in the History of the Place.

BRINDISI, Italy, Sept. 22.—A hurricane swept over Sava, Oria, and Latiano, all in the Province of Lecce, yesterday evening Forty persons were killed, seventy were wounded, twenty houses were destroyed, and telegraphic communication with the scene of the disaster was cut off.

At Oria the railway depot was demolished and all the railway men engaged there were killed. Two Châteaux and thirty houses were destroyed in a neighboring village, where twenty were killed and twenty-four injured.

At Mesagne fifteen were killed and five injured.

Great tracts of country have been devastated.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—A special dispatch from Rome says that two villages near Brindisi have been flooded and that 20 persons have been drowned.

The floods, which were caused by recent heavy rains, wrecked every house in the two villages, injuring many people.

AUTUMN SNOWS IN FRANCE.

Eighteen Inches Falls at Craponne in the Haute Loire.

PARIS, Sept. 22.—The weather is severely cold here, and there have been heavy snow falls in Auvergne, lower Burgundy, and elsewhere.

Eighteen inches of snow have fallen at Craponne, in the Department of Haute Loire. At Auxerre, in the Department of Yonne, the snow which has fallen there is the first on record to fall so early in the Autumn.

FROSTS EAST AND SOUTH.

Crops in Lancaster, N. H., Frozen Stiff —Thermometer Drops in Tennessee.

LANCASTER, N. H., Sept. 22.—The thermometer went down to 28 degrees this morning, and late crops and garden vegetables were frozen stiff, and water was frozen over in some places in the mountain regions.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 22.—Light frosts are reported this morning at Covington, Milan, and Arlington, Tenn. Arlington is in this county, and only twenty miles from Memphis. The temperature at these points was 36 degrees.

The Hurricane Losing Energy.

The approach of the first hurricane of the season was announced yesterday by the local Weather Bureau. Storm signals were displayed at 9:50 o'clock in the morning from the bureau's tower on Broadway and in the afternoon the local forecaster issued a warning to the masters of all vessels about to leave port. The warning was heeded, and fewer vessels passed out yesterday than on any day for months past. The hurricane started in the West Indies, but now appears to be losing energy. At 10 o'clock last night the centre was off Cape Hatteras, but well out to sea. Easterly winds are expected here to-day. Yesterday's weather in this city broke no records. The lowest temperature was 50°, and the highest 59°.

VELASQUEZ CONFESSES.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 22.—Señor Don Eduardo Velasquez, late Chief of Police, to-day confessed that he directed the killing of Arroyo, the assailant of President Diaz. Velasquez was removed from office and placed in Belem prison on suspicion of having acquiesced in the killing.

To-day, during the official investigation, the former Chief was asked to detail his connection with the matter. He said he was a great admirer of the President, and that he felt that the attempt upon his life merited severe punishment. The Chief confessed without reservation the part he took in the tragedy.

Candido Cuellar, a groom in the service of Velasquez, said that on the night before the killing Don Eduardo had sent him to buy knives, which he had delivered to his master without knowing why he had been ordered to purchase them.

The Judge placed before Cuellar some of the knives used in the commission of the crime mixed with others. Cuellar picked out without any hesitation those he had purchased.

NO CHICAGO TRACTION COMBINE

A. N. Brady and T. Ryan Withdraw to Philadelphia to Talk Over Their Failure.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—At a meeting held in a law office in the Monadnock Block yesterday, Anthony N. Brady and Thomas Ryan of New York were told finally and once for all that under no circumstances would the Chicago City Railway enter into a "combine" of the street traction interests of Chicago. Last night Brady and Ryan left Chicago and will join Messrs. Elkins and Widener in Philadelphia, where they will talk over plans which failed.

When the quartet of Eastern magnates reached Chicago, they thought they held a club over the head of the Chicago City people in the shape of the General Electric franchise, which they carried by permission of J. P. Morgan. They thought this would be sufficient to force President Wheeler into a combination which had for its object not only the control of all the street car lines of Chicago, but the abolition, wherever possible, of transfers. But within twenty-four hours after their arrival in Chicago Alderman Mangler went before the Grand Jury and told the story of the attempt to bribe him to vote for the General Electric. With this obstacle in the way, the Eastern magnates were powerless, and when the officials of the Chicago City Railway said "No!" there was nothing left to do but to return home.

MICHIGAN'S PROFANITY LAW.

Man Sent to the Workhouse for 90 Days for Using Indecent Language.

MUSKEGON, Mich., Sept. 22.—Paul Vanderkly has been sent to the Detroit workhouse for ninety days for using indecent language in the presence of Hattie Waltman. This is the first conviction under the new law prohibiting indecent, insulting, and profane language before women or children.

PLUCKY MICHIGAN WOMAN.

Sheriff's Wife Prevents the Escape of the Jail Prisoners.

MASON, Mich., Sept. 22.—But for the pluck and nerve of Mrs. Rehle, the wife of the Sheriff, there would have been a wholesale jail delivery at the Ingham County institution last night.

While Deputy Hall and the turnkey were feeding the prisoners Hall noticed that Al Stone, an old-time jail breaker, was missing from his cell. When the turnkey found him he was hidden in the washroom with a knife in each hand. The turnkey, with Deputy Hall, undertook to overcome him, but Stone threw them both down, and made his way to the section of the jail where the lever hung that would release all the locks.

Just as he was about to throw the lever over Mrs. Rehle, with a revolver in each hand, confronted him. Stone surrendered.

SHERIFF HELD FOR TRIAL.

Martin and Deputies Give Bail in $6,000 Each to Answer for the Lattimer Affair.

WILKESBARRE, Sept. 22.—The taking of testimony in the preliminary hearing of the Commonwealth vs. Sheriff Martin and his deputies was concluded to-day. Many of the Commonwealth's strongest witnesses admitted, on cross-examination, that their object in going to Lattimer was to get the men at work there to quit and join them.

Matthias Czaja, one of the strikers, said he was marching with the men and was shot in the back. He said:

"When we got to Lattimer I saw men standing with guns. The Sheriff came and told us to stop. The Sheriff pulled out his revolver, pointed it at the man who carried the flag and said: 'If you go further I will shoot you.' The Sheriff got on the outside, said something and the firing began."

On cross-examination the witness said that he came out to see the crowd passing, and they made him go with them. Anthony Angenova, an Italian, said he met the strikers and they compelled him to march with them. Andrew Sivar, one of the strikers, said:

"I was in the third or fourth line of the marchers. I saw the men with the guns along the road, and we were stopped by the Sheriff. Some one said: 'Go on,' and the Sheriff grabbed him and pointed a revolver at his breast. Then the shooting began and I lay on the ground until it was over. It lasted about two minutes. The Sheriff did not read a paper."

The Judges thought sufficient evidence had been produced to hold the defendants for trial. The Sheriff and the deputies came before the bar and entered bail for trial in $6,000 each—$5,000 for murder and $1,000 for feloniously wounding. A bond was provided by a Philadelphia trust company.

TROOPS OUT AGAIN AT HARWOOD.

Threats of Violence by Strikers Keep Some Would-be Workmen Away.

HAZLETON, Penn., Sept. 22.—The peace of the anthracite district was disturbed by only one outbreak to-day. When the men at Pardee's Harwood colliery reported for work, a crowd of strikers, led by women, assembled about the mine, and their threats of violence to the would-be workers were so menacing that troops were demanded. A detachment of cavalry was sent over and remained during the greater part of the day. There was no further trouble, but only a small minority of the miners were courageous enough to work.

With the exception of the Jeansville colliery of the Lehigh Valley Company and the Harwood men who did not go back, all the mines of the region were working, though not with full complements of men.

STRIKE IMMINENT IN CHICAGO.

Nine Discharged Conductors of the City Railway Want Satisfaction.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—The nine conductors of the City Railway Company who were discharged yesterday and the officers of the Union of the Street Railway Employes met this morning for the purpose of determining what should be done in reference to the company's action.

It was reported that another man had been called into the general offices, and the discharged men were anxious to know if he was to be laid off for alleged activity in organizing a union. Nearly all of the men agreed that they would demand an audience with Superintendent Bowen, and if they failed in this would seek an explanation of their discharge from President Wheeler. Those present were apparently determined to support the discharged employes to the end, but were not in favor of calling a strike until they could see what the officials of the company would say to them.

In case the men are not reinstated or some satisfactory reason given for the removal, many of the employes of the company think a general strike among the trainmen will follow. Serious complications will arise if the men undertake to tie up the system for the reason that United States mail trains are run on the main lines of the South Side Company.

ALGER'S NEPHEW IN TROUBLE.

Arrested in Canton, Ill., Charged with Embezzling $350.

CANTON, Ill., Sept. 22.—E. E. Alger, manager of the Central Union Télephone Company's Exchange in this city, was arrested last night on a charge of embezzlement. It is charged he is short $350. He waived examination and his bond was fixed at $500.

Alger is a nephew of Secretary of War Alger.

WHEELMAN DIES FROM A FALL.

Butterworth Rode in Front of Philadelphia Girls on Diamond Frames.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22.—Willoughby Butterworth, an expert wheelman, died at the German Hospital this morning from injuries received from falling from his bicycle.

While riding on Diamond Street Friday night he ran into Anna Creamer, fifteen years old, who was also on a wheel, and fell against the curbstone. The girl, save for a few bruises, was uninjured. She was accompanied by her twin sister Maggie, and she says that when they were near Fifteenth Street Butterworth, who came along after them, turned in and wobbled his wheel in front of the girls, crowding them to the curbstone. Anna could not get out of the way and a collision was inevitable.

The girls' father says Butterworth lived near them and wanted to make the girls dismount. They both ride diamond frames, which are not intended for skirts.

Anti-Mormon White Caps on Trial.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 22.—In Winnsborough to-day the trial of the White Caps who maltreated a lot of Mormon Elders was begun. True bills against six leaders of the mob were found. These men are charged with burning churches and whipping Mormons. There are many women witnesses.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title

The Gulf storm has moved from Jacksonville to the South Carolina coast, and appears to be losing its energy. The pressure is high over Newfoundland, off the North Pacific coast, and in Texas. Showers have occurred in the South Atlantic States and on the Middle Atlantic coast. The temperature has risen in the Southwest and from the Mississippi Valley to the Atlantic States, and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1896.	1897.	1897.
3 A. M.	59	52	51
6 A. M.	58	50	52
9 A. M.	60	52	54
12 M.	59	57	59
4 P. M.	61	59	60
6 P. M.	59	58	59
9 P. M.	56	57	59
12 P. M.	50	53	54

THE TIMES's thermometer is six feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	56⅛
Weather Bureau	54
Corresponding date, 1896	56
Corresponding date for last twenty years	63

The humidity at 8 A. M. was 75 and at 8 P. M. it was 68. The maximum temperature for the day was at 4 P. M., 59 degrees, and the minimum was 50 degrees, at 6 P. M.

OLCOTT IS WITHDRAWN

Senator Platt Finally Decides to Take Him Out of the Mayoralty Race.

WHAT CHAIRMAN QUIGG SAYS

Mr. Olcott Prefers to Remain in the Office of District Attorney and Some Other Prominent Republican Will Be Nominated.

TO-DAY'S POLITICAL HAPPENINGS.

Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union at 39 East Twenty-third Street, 8 P. M.

The Democratic State Committee will formally open its headquarters in the Hoffman House this morning.

Tammany's Committee on Resolutions will continue its work of drafting a platform for the municipal campaign.

Kings County Republican County Convention to nominate a President of the Borough of Brooklyn and County officers—Clermont Avenue Rink, 4 P. M.

Meeting General Committee National Democratic Party, Johnston Building, Nevins Street, near Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, evening.

Senator Platt and the Republican organization have withdrawn District Attorney Olcott from the Mayoralty race. This was decided upon yesterday.

When questioned about this, Chairman Quigg of the County Committee said last night:

"There is nothing in the story except that as the day of the nominating convention approaches there are other eminent Republicans than District Attorney W. M. K.

LOW WILL NOT WITHDRAW

He Issues a Statement that He Will Remain in the Field to Fight.

HOW HE MIGHT RETIRE

If the Citizens' Union Were to Ask Him to He Would Do So—Hopes for a Union With the Republicans.

Seth Low will not withdraw as a candidate for Mayor of Greater New York unless the Citizens' Union, which nominated him, shall request him to retire.

Such an announcement was made on Tuesday by James B. Reynolds, Chairman of the Citizens' Union Executive Committee, and yesterday afternoon Mr. Low himself made the following declaration as to his intentions:

"In view of the suggestion recently made by Mayor Strong that, under certain conditions, I might retire from the Mayoralty contest, it seems to be desirable that I should say a word. If the good of the city were to require it, I should retire from the field only more gladly than I have entered it; but it must be remembered that the 102,000 citizens represented in my nomination, and not included in the Citizens' Union, have given no authority to anybody to withdraw my name. They have expressed a wish for my nomination and election, and it is certain as anything can be that this vote cannot be delivered by or to anybody.

How He Would Retire.

"Nevertheless, if the Citizens' Union, who acted for them in the nomination, were to ask me to retire, I should do so without a moment's hesitation; but until then I am in the field to stay and to make as strong a fight as I can do for the cause I have the honor to represent. The Citizens' Union, as I understand its attitude, has not the slightest idea of requesting my withdrawal.

"In the meanwhile, the present situation seems to me to call for calm, good judgment on the part of all good citizens. I ran for Mayor of Brooklyn the second time I was nominated, first by the citizens, without regard to party, in mass meeting assembled, and subsequently by the Republican Party acting through its official channels. I stood at that time upon the same platform as to non-partisanship upon which I stand this year, in New York. I have been nominated by the Citizens' Union, acting on behalf of its own membership of upward of 25,000, but acting also on behalf of 102,000 other citizens of all parties. The year of my second election in Brooklyn was 1883. In 1882 Cleveland, as candidate for Governor, carried Brooklyn by 35,000 majority. He carried the city again as candidate for President, in 1884, by 15,000 majority. I give the figures from memory, but they are substantially correct.

"Right in between these two years of heavy tidal waves in Brooklyn, the cause of non-partisanship in the administration of the city was attractive enough to gain a decisive victory. It is not easy to understand why it should be any more difficult for the Republican Party of Greater New York, in 1897, to help forward such a cause, under existing conditions, than it was for the Republican Party in Brooklyn, in 1883, to support a non-partisan candidate nominated in advance simply by a mass meeting.

Attitude of the Party.

"I think the attitude of the party in New York at the present time reflects to some extent a sense of hurt pride. Many Republicans seem to me to have come to feel, rightly or wrongly, not only that the party has not been consulted but that its help is not wanted. So far as I am concerned, this is as far as possible from the fact. I have indeed accepted an independent nomination, and if that is fatal, so be it. I shall stand always, as I trust, for the right of the people to nominate in any way they please, as well as to elect. But I do hope with all my heart to find the Republican Party standing with all the friends of good government, who, without regard to party, wish to see the great city started on its new career under better auspices than those of Tammany Hall. That is a name indissolubly associated with our municipal dishonor, and it would be a stinging shame to us all if the greatest experiment in municipal government ever made in this country were to be made under its leadership.

"In my letter accepting the nomination already offered me, I have stated without reservation my views of the municipal issues, as I see them, of the campaign about to begin. I stand upon that letter without swerving. Not even to make my election sure would I deviate from it either to the right or to the left. I have been glad to accept the nomination of the Citizens' Union because its principles, as formulated, are consistent with my own views as stated in my letter of acceptance. The Citizens' Union, at the time of its organization, formulated its principles, and these relate entirely to local matters.

Would Accept Any Other Nomination.

"I shall be glad to accept any other nomination, Republican or Democratic, or from whatever source it may come, on any platform satisfactory to those who make it, provided such platform allow me to stand unequivocally on the basis of my letter of acceptance already published. I earnestly hope to see a united front in this campaign on the part of men of all sorts of political belief, acting in whatever way may be most natural for them, who are willing to join in the great struggle to secure for the city, under its new charter, such an administration of its government as will make the welfare of the city at all times its first concern."

COMMENTS ON LOW'S LETTER.

What Chairman Quigg and Other Political Leaders Think of the Candidate's Statement.

The following opinions were obtained last night from political leaders and others on Seth Low's statement announcing that he would not withdraw:

Chairman Quigg of the Republican County Committee said: "The question which confronts the anti-Tammany forces is not, as Mr. Low fancies, whether the cause of good government shall be sustained by his selection or left to hopeless destruction. That would be the question if Mr. Low were the only citizen among two million who could represent and lead their moral forces. The actual question is whether the cause of good government is, as a matter of fact, represented in the new notion of non-partisanship; and whether, even if it is, he and his friends have not alienated by the course they have pursued so large a support from his candidacy as to make it altogether hopeless. Mr. Low has heretofore explained that in his opinion the way to get good government in New York City is to elect him Mayor and then to let him do as he pleases without any other constraint than his own impulses, his own fancies, and his own prejudices, and assuming this, he says he is willing to take anybody's nomination, on anybody's platform, so long as it is understood that he may pay attention only to his own. And he adds with frank simplicity that he does not see why this cannot be done.

"The reason it can't be done is because the people of New York City wish to have something to say about the government and how it shall be brought into being. Forty-five thousand of them took the trouble to go to the polls in the 1,392 election districts on Monday night and say that they wanted a Mayor elected who would administer the office in accordance with the principles of the Republican Party, and not solely on his own impulses, at his own pleasure, and for his own ambition. Their idea of good government differs from Mr. Low's. They think that the interests of the city are best secured through an administration which will not only clean streets and light the lamps, put in sewers, lay the pavements, and collect the taxes, and do all this honestly and intelligently, but which will also oppose at every point the evils which the Chicago platform thrust to the front a year ago, and which have become the principles of the Democratic Party. Mr. Low says that he doesn't see how the menace of these evils is involved, and that, indeed, he would as lief take a Bryanite nomination as a Republican nomination, provided that neither involved any obligation to him.

"I agree with Mr. Low that the present situation seems to call for calm, good judgment on the part of all good citizens, and I venture to appeal to his calm, good judgment and to that of those whom his candidacy represents to say whether they think the delivery of this city to be plundered by Tammany Hall and the use of its resources to maintain a Bryanite propaganda can be justified by asserting that they are bound to maintain their peculiar notion of non-partisanship. Mr. Low gave to the people of New York his public pledge that he would not permit his candidacy to divide the forces of good government. His candidacy is the only thing that does divide them, and he cannot help but know it. They can come together, will come together, are sure to come together on the instant when he permits them to do so. His course and that of his friends has bitterly offended the Republicans of New York.

"It makes no difference why this is so, or whether it ought to be so, in considering the availability of his candidacy. He calls the occasion of his unacceptability 'hurt pride.' I shall refrain at this time from calling it anything. But if it exists, as he admits it does, menacing the success of a ticket with him at its head, we should not be asked to take him and that risk unless, indeed, he means to insist that he is the only man in these great cities who can be trusted to administer their government. If he is not, and if the results of the Republican primaries in New York and Brooklyn are proof, as surely they are, that his candidacy is offensive to thousands of Republicans, then, as a good citizen, how can he for one moment refuse to sacrifice his personal ambitions and permit us all to agree upon a candidate whose friends have not been spending the whole Summer long vexing and affronting the party from which must be drawn nine-tenths of the anti-Tammany vote?"

Mayor William L. Strong.

Mayor Strong said that he was not at all surprised to hear that Mr. Low had declared his intention to stay in the Mayoralty race so long as the Citizens' Union wanted him to do so. "The responsibility is now on the Citizens' Union," said he. "I hope that Mr. Low will be the candidate of all anti-Tammany organizations, but the Citizens' cannot go it alone and elect him. They have the whole thing in their hands now."

James B. Reynolds.

James B. Reynolds, Chairman of the Citizens' Union Executive Committee, said:

"Mr. Low's declaration is a strong statement of his belief in the principles of the Citizens' Union and of his desire to unite all the friends of good government in the present struggle. It settles beyond question any lingering doubts about his withdrawal. It likewise shows that his spirit is conciliatory. It will strengthen his cause with the honest men of all parties. The people will respect the [illegible] of Mr. Low's position. He places principle above success, but shows his confidence in success with principle."

John C. Clark.

John C. Clark, Secretary of the union, said: "It is the courageous and sensible statement that might be expected from Mr. Low. It makes his position very plain and cannot help meeting the aproval of all voters who believe that the welfare of the city and its inhabitants should be the first concern of the city officials. Of course the Citizens' Union never had the slightest idea of asking Mr. Low to withdraw. I notice in one of the afternoon papers that Mr. Quigg is quoted as saying that in a conversation which he held to-day with Mayor Strong, the Mayor said that in making appointments to office, fitness was the sole consideration, while Mr. Quigg maintained that Republicanism should be the sine qua non. That seems to me to define the issue very clearly. I believe that the people of New York are heartily with Mr. Low and Mayor Strong, instead of with the men who believe in using municipal offices for party purposes. I myself am a Republican, and should be glad to see the Republican Convention nominate Mr. Low. The action of the convention is being closely watched by the Republicans throughout the country, and I hope it will bring credit rather than shame to the party."

William B. Hornblower.

William B. Hornblower said: "Mr. Low's emphatic declaration of his intention to remain a candidate until requested to withdraw by the Citizens' Union, and that he is in the fight to stay, is a straightforward and manly statement of his position which is most satisfactory. He is certainly correct in his understanding that the Citizens' Union has not the slightest idea of requesting his withdrawal. Mr. Low's statement as to his position with regard to possible action by the Republican Party, or other political parties, is in accord with the views of the union. I do not understand that there has been any desire on the part of the Citizens' Union to repel support of their candidate for Mayor by the Republicans or any other body of citizens. The fact that Mr. Low has been nominated by the Citizens' Union and associated bodies in other boroughs, and at the request of over 125,000 voters, is no reason, it seems to me, why the Republicans should not likewise nominate him if willing to take him on his non-partisan platform. There is certainly no dictation about the matter so far as I can see."

John B. Pine.

John B. Pine of the Executive Committee said: "Mr. Low's statement makes plain two facts, as to which there never should have been any misapprehension: First, the fact that he is not going to withdraw, and, second, the fact that the Citizens' Union wants the support of all parties. We do not ask any voter to desert his party, but we do ask every voter who wants good city government to help us in nominating and electing the men who will give us the best city administration, and the Citizens' Union stands ready to nominate such men, whether they are Republicans or Democrats."

Richard Watson Gilder.

Richard Watson Gilder said: "Mr. Low gives new proof of his right feeling and civic patriotism. His statement is a personal one and issued on his own responsibility, but it is not only consistent with his own well-known position as the candidate of a popular, non-partisan movement, but also with the appeal of the Union 'to all good citizens, of whatever party.' Mr. Low's retirement could have served no good purpose. He is eminently the candidate of the people, having a personal strength far beyond any one else who can be named. If he had been driven from the field, any other independent candidacy would have been doomed to failure from the start. Any one who underestimates the force of public opinion among the masses of our people in favor of Mr. Low will meet with great surprises in the near future."

William J. Schieffelin.

William J. Schieffelin said: "I felt sure that the rumors of withdrawal were unfounded I am convinced that every one wants Mr. Low for Mayor, with the exception of a few Platt Republicans. As Mr. Low will stay in the fight to the end, he will receive on election day not only the independent vote, but enough votes to elect him from those who, in the absence of his candidacy, would support a straight Republican or Tammany nominee."

Charles T. Barney.

Charles T. Barney said: "I don't see how any one could have expressed the whole situation better than Mr. Low has done."

Citizens and Republicans.

Philip I. Schick, Chairman of the Citizens' Union of the Sixteenth Assembly District, said last night that an agreement had been reached between the conference committee of the Citizens' Union and the Republicans, whereby the Citizens' Union will indorse August Buermann, the Republican candidate for Councilman of the First Council District, and the Republicans will indorse Mr. Schick, who is the Citizens' Union candidate for Alderman from the Sixteenth District. A ratification meeting to indorse this ticket will be held by the Citizens' Union in Burger's Hall.

BRYANITES ABANDON SILVER.

Congressman Towne's Services on the Stump in Ohio to be Dispensed With.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 22.—The Bryan Democrats have abandoned silver. Allen O. Myers, in charge of the literary bureau at State headquarters, has been authorized to advise Congressman C. A. Towne of Minnesota that after this week his services will not be required. Mr. Towne has been stumping the State on the so-called national issue of free silver, but the recent silver camp meeting fiasco at Springfield has brought the Bryanites to a realization of the fact that silver is a dead issue.

The campaign is to be conducted along lines suggested by Myers and other leaders, who think a little mud slinging at Senator Hanna will be relished by the laboring classes. It has been found impossible to work up any enthusiasm for silver. Candidate Chapman has endeavored in vain to revive the issue, and Allen W. Thurman and others have ably assisted the declining sentiment; but the farmers and laboring men persistently will not be enthusiastic. The only Democratic issue will be Hanna.

KINGS COUNTY REPUBLICANS

Their Convention to Name Borough and Other Officers Will Meet This Afternoon in Clermont Rink.

PLATT AND WORTH SLATES.

Woodruff Claims that He Will Be Able to Swing 75,000 Votes in the Convention and Squelch Any Proposition that Worth Presents.

The Kings County Republican Convention for the nomination of county and borough officers will meet at 4 o'clock this afternoon at the Clermont Avenue Rink. The officers to be nominated are a Sheriff, County Register, County Treasurer, County Clerk, and President of the Borough. Owing to the uncertainty in the tenure of office of District Attorney Backus and Coroners Nason and Coombs, no attempt will be made to nominate successors to those incumbents until after the courts have rendered a decision in the matter, early next month. Should the offices be declared vacant, a convention will be called for nominations, probably Oct. 5. The slates as made up by the Worth and Platt factions are as follows:

WORTH TICKET—Sheriff, George W. Palmer, Seventeenth Ward; County Clerk, John R. Sutton, Ninth Ward; County Register, Charles G. Haubert, Twenty-seventh Ward; County Treasurer, H. G. Taylor, Twenty-seventh Ward; President of the Borough of Brooklyn, George B. Forrester, Tenth Ward.

PLATT-WOODRUFF-WILLIS TICKET—Sheriff, Walter A. Atterbury, Twenty-third Ward; County Register, Theodore B. Willis, First Ward; County Treasurer, John G. Turnbull, Ninth Ward; County Clerk, Henry Trenchard, Fifteenth Ward; President of the Borough of Brooklyn, George H. Roberts, Jr., Seventh Ward.

At the Woodruff headquarters last evening it was said that Mr. Roberts might withdraw in favor of ex-Excise Commissioner Joseph Hacker of the Twenty-first Ward, or ex-Judge Charles Naehr of the Twenty-third Ward, and President of the Germania Savings Bank, with the chances in favor of Hacker. Unless some change was made in caucus last evening, the names, as already settled upon, will be the only ones put in nomination.

All day yesterday little else was discussed between the followers of the opposing factions except the result of the primaries of the night before. Although both Worth and Woodruff positively claimed a majority of the delegates for the convention to-day, careful calculators place the victory in the Platt column. Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, in going over his figures yesterday, added up the results with the statement that he would be able to swing at least 75,000 votes on any proposition Mr. Worth might present. Mr. Worth, from the seclusion of his office in the Hall of Records, asserted that he would have a majority of 8,000 votes for his slate, and said, with equal positiveness, that his slate would be nominated.

What Worth Says.

"Whatever my opponents may say," said he last evening, "of the 132 delegates to the City Convention, 100 will go across the river determined to vote for Mr. Low for Mayor. I have heard it said to-day that the Low sentiment in this city is dying out, that it has been lost sight of in the excitement of the county contest. True, it may have been lost sight of for the time, but you must remember that it has been growing all these months, and just as soon as the smoke of the convention battle has cleared away the talk for Mr. Low will return with added force. It is plain, however, that even a solid delegation from Brooklyn would not be able to nominate Mr. Low against Platt's will, on the surface of possibilities or probabilities, but let me tell you that many surprises in past conventions have upset the closest calculation of those in power. I believe that our side will nominate the slate we have prepared in to-morrow's contest."

In making his estimates Mr. Worth based his figures on what he says were his successes in the following wards and districts:

	No. of Districts Claimed for Worth.	Total No. of Districts.
First Ward	2	15
Second Ward		7
Third Ward	9	13
Fourth Ward	8	10
Fifth Ward	12	12
Sixth Ward	1	25
Seventh Ward	4	27
Eighth Ward	15	23
Ninth Ward	16	16
Tenth Ward, J. Brewer claims	16	25
Eleventh Ward	5*	17
Twelfth Ward	10	18
Thirteenth Ward	13	19
Fourteenth Ward		16
Fifteenth Ward	6	20
Sixteenth Ward	12	22
Seventeenth Ward	28	31
Eighteenth Ward	13	13
Nineteenth Ward	20	24
Twentieth Ward	2	19
Twenty-first Ward	25	35
Twenty-second Ward	16	34
Twenty-third Ward	7	37
Twenty-fourth Ward	9	14
Twenty-fifth Ward	16	22
Twenty-sixth Ward	9*	26
Twenty-seventh Ward	19	19
Twenty-eighth Ward	25	31
Twenty-ninth Ward	2	9
Thirtieth Ward	6	8
Thirty-first Ward	8	8
Thirty-second Ward		3

*Probably.

Reduced to election districts, Worth claims 329 out of 629, or a majority in votes of 8,000. Woodruff's claim in districts is 424 out of 629, or in vote over 75,000.

Those politicians who have watched the contest carefully, and are familiar with the various sections of the city, look upon Worth's claims as largely overestimated. Worth, they say, knows he is beaten, but in order to keep up the spirits of his followers is making large claims

Woodruff Denies Any Deal.

Rumors of deals and trading were current last evening, but nothing will be learned until the rival candidates are put in nomination this afternoon and evening. Mr. Woodruff denies all knowledge of any proposition whatsoever of a deal, and to clinch his denial asserted positively that he would receive no such advances from any one on the Worth side.

"Why should I?" he added. "We have the victory in our hands, and we propose to sweep the field. Worth will be properly punished, and perhaps his chastisement will be a warning to future local leaders who seditiously endeavor to disrupt the State organization."

It is likely that a large part of the session to-day will be taken up with settling contests in many of the wards. A bitter fight will be made to seat contesting delegations in the Eleventh and Third Wards, as well as from election districts in many of the other wards of the city. A large number of these were settled last night, but it is positive that the convention will be called upon to settle disputes in the Twenty-sixth, Third, Eighth, Eleventh, and Fourth Wards. The fight in the Twenty-sixth Ward will be between the rival Clark and Fischer factions. Both are followers of the Platt men, and the rivalry for the greater part will be for recognition from the party leaders. There are fourteen contested districts. In the Third Ward one district at least will be contested. Michael Dady, who has been turned down by Worth on occasions various and numerous, but who now seems to have had his revenge upon his old leader, charged yesterday that Hugo Hirsh would try to steal his victory after having himself been defeated. In his wrath at what he termed Hirsh's unwarranted assumption, he charged the Worth men with the crime of ballot-box stuffing in the Sixth and Second Districts of the ward.

Coroner Nason will probably be named by Jesse R. Frost as Chairman of the convention. Nason is a Worth man of a pronounced stripe, a good parliamentarian, and the possessor of a pugnacious nature. He is probably the best man for the chair that the Worth people could get. The Woodruff crowd are familiar with Mr. Nason's chief characteristics and are taking steps accordingly. This is taken to mean, according to Michael Dady and other pugnacious Woodruff men, that should the Coroner attempt to force any sharp tactics in Worth's favor there will be war right away and plenty of it. It is not probable that the Worthites will commit any overt act, but should this by any chance happen and no redress follow, there will be a bolt in the convention and the people of Brooklyn will have two county tickets in the field to the unspeakable gratification of the Democrats, who assert that in this event they will ride to victory and win hands down.

Alderman McGarry the Victor.

The Millard faction made a complete surrender to Alderman McGarry, the young Brooklyn politician who defeated Hugh McLaughlin, yesterday. A meeting of Tenth Ward Democrats was held at 156 Nevins Street, at which the results of the Monday night primaries were confirmed. The Millard faction made no objection, but voted with the McGarryites.

CHARGES OF BRIBERY.

Rumors in Brooklyn That Money Was Freely Used at the Republican Primaries.

If the Woodruff-Willis faction of the Republican Party prove to be victors in the Republican primaries held on Tuesday, and succeed in "downing" Jacob Worth at to-day's convention, they will have to face charges of disrupting the Republican Party by bribery and corruption. The word "money" has been floating in the air ever since these leaders first declared for Platt and against Worth, and there has been a general impression among the rank and file that only a general election has seen such a free flow of cash as the Worth-Woodruff fight has manifested.

The astonishing claims of the Woodruff faction in regard to the result of the primaries, in which they claim the surest Worth wards with every indication of confidence, have led to a general rumor of bribery. It is charged that City Works Commissioner Willis has used the whole patronage of the department of which he is the head to intimidate employes into voting the Woodruff ticket by summarily discharging the lukewarm. But the Woodruff tactics have gone further than this, and it was reported yesterday that actual bribery had been resorted to.

To verify the rumors, a reporter spent yesterday in going through the Third Ward, which is claimed by Michael J. Dady and by Hugo Hirsh. By a singular coincidence, each of these leaders claims the ward by eight districts out of thirteen. At 2 o'clock yesterday morning, in his headquarters at the Clarendon Hotel, Mr. Woodruff claimed the ward, saying that out of the 2,290 votes which the ward would cast in the County Convention, 1,612 would be cast in favor of his candidates and 578 in opposition

After he had made this claim Dady appeared in the hotel and confidently claimed that the whole ward had gone his way except one district, which would cast 130 votes. The one district conceded by Dady to Worth was the Third, of which Patrick B. McArdle was the leader. Some reason for Dady's confidence was given by the Hirsh-McArdle leaders yesterday, when charges of bribery were freely made.

BROOKLYN WANTS OFFICES.

McLaughlin Democrats Will Insist on Having the Mayor or Controller.

If the McLaughlin Democrats in Brooklyn enforce a claim in which they say they are justified, the Democratic City Convention will not be a place of peace and quietude. This is an insistence on the part of Hugh McLaughlin that his faction shall name either the Mayor or Controller of the greater city.

Bernard H. York, who speaks upon such matters for "Boss" McLaughlin when anything is to be said, enunciated the wishes of the Brooklyn men yesterday in unmistakable terms.

"We shall insist," said Mr. York, "upon naming either the Mayor or Controller. We do not specify which, but of the two principal city offices one must come from Brooklyn. It is our right that it should be so, and we are standing upon that."

Further than this Mr. York would not speak. Mr. McLaughlin refused to discuss the proposition.

The opinion as voiced among the local leaders was none the less emphatic than the statement of Mr. York. Senator McCarren said the subject had been talked over by Brooklyn men for several weeks.

"We don't purpose to be thrust completely aside," he said last night. "It is a natural and geographical right that belongs to us. I am free to say that Brooklyn Democrats would be satisfied with the Controllership. We have plenty of men over here well qualified to act in either capacity. Nothing has been decided so far, but I believe our rights will be given us when the proper time comes."

SOHMER LEAGUE ORGANIZED.

About seventy-five German-American business men met at the Union Square Hotel last night and, after adopting resolutions favoring the nomination of William Sohmer for Mayor of the Greater New York, organized the Business Men's Sohmer League and appointed a committee to present the resolutions to Tammany Hall and to the conference of German-American organizations called for this afternoon at the Astor House.

Ex-Fire Commissioner Eickhoff called the meeting to order, and Dr. J. G. L. Gaedeke was chosen permanent Chairman. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the present reform administration for adding to the burden of taxation, and the Republican Party for enacting the Raines liquor law, and announcing William Sohmer as a satisfactory candidate for the Mayoralty.

A motion was made and carried for the appointment of a committee of five to present the sense of the meeting and the claims of Mr. Sohmer to the Democratic leaders, and the same committee was instructed to attend the meeting at the Astor House with a view to crystallizing the German-American sentiment for him. This committee was appointed: Franz Mayer, Lawrence Zeller, Charles Frankel, Paul Baab, and William Knobloch.

STEUBEN DEMOCRATS.

CORNING, Sept. 22.—The Steuben County Democratic Convention was held here today. Marcus Stowell of Lindley was nominated for Sheriff and James M. Forris of Bath for County Treasurer.

A resolution offered by J. O. Sobaing of this city reaffirming the principles and doctrines of the Chicago platform and demanding that the candidates shall with unflinching loyalty uphold those principles and doctrines as the only true Democratic creed, caused much animated discussion.

State Committeeman C. A. Dolson of Hornellsville spoke in the strongest terms against the resolution and appealed to the convention to act as did the State Committee last week.

Amid the greatest confusion and disorder the convention adjourned with the resolution not acted upon.

Candidacy of J. H. B. Mongin.

ALBANY, Sept. 22.—J. H. B. Mongin, who was formerly chief clerk and second deputy in the office of the Secretary of State, has announced his candidacy for Clerk of the Assembly, in the advent of the success of the Republicans in carrying that body next Fall. Archie Baxter will be a candidate for the clerkship, and his friends say that Mongin's candidacy is simply designed to lay the foundation for a fight for second or third place behind the Clerk's desk.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

10:35 A. M.—247 Rivington Street, Mrs. Seigleman; damage slight.

12:45 P. M.—35 Attorney Street, Samuel Grogan; damage slight.

3:45 P. M.—51 Dey Street, G. Western; damage $25.

5:25 P. M.—100 West Fifty-third Street, occupant unknown; no damage.

6:30 P. M.—154 Stanton Street, Isaac Ratz; damage slight.

6:45 P. M.—57 West Twelfth Street, Mrs. Dressner; damage $15.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

TOLEDO, Sept. 22.—The old Backus elevator was burned last night. Loss, $70,000.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Sept. 22.—The works of the Youngstown Bridge Company were burned to-day. Loss, $100,000. Two hundred hands are thrown out of employment.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 22.—The J. W. Day Company's saw mill was burned to-day. Loss, $75,000; insurance, $40,000. The fire department saved 150,000,000 feet of lumber that was in danger.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Sept. 22.—The Simmons Hotel barns, at Tribes Hill, were burned to-day, together with three horses. Edward Shanahan's barn was also burned. The fire was supposed to be of incendiary origin.

BUFFALO, Sept. 22.—Fire this afternoon did $10,000 damage in a building on Pearl Street occupied by the Banner Steam Laundry; J. C. Sterns & Co., electrical appliances; John Kraus & Sons, dry goods, and the Buffalo Solar Print Company.

P. J. GLEASON IS EXPELLED

The State Committee of the National Democracy Declares that His Seat Is Vacant.

JUDGE PARKER NOMINATED.

Resolutions Adopted in Favor of the Maintenance of the Gold Standard and the Retirement of Greenbacks—The Republicans Denounced.

The State Committee of the National Democracy met at its headquarters, 52 William Street, at 4 P. M. yesterday. It nominated Alton B. Parker, the candidate of the regular Democracy; expelled Patrick J. Gleason, because he is running for Mayor of New York under the emblem of the battleaxe; passed resolutions upon the death of Daniel G. Griffin, the nominee of the National Democracy for Governor last year, and declared the policy of the party in a set of resolutions.

Nearly all the Senatorial districts were represented by the regular committeeman or by a proxy. Those present are given below in the order of their districts. Robert A. Widenmann, Chairman, presided.

1—Howard R. Bayne; 2—Patrick J. Gleason; 3—John A. Hennessey; 4—J. Herbert Watson; 5—W. V. B. Bennett; 6—Herman A. Metz; 8—Clarence Jerome Edwards; 9—Charles J. Patterson, proxy for Peter Kinsey; 11—John Fennell; 12—Francis M. Scott; 13—Theodore Sutro; 14—Henry De Forest Baldwin, proxy for M. J. Power; 15—Lawrence E. Sexton; 16—Thomas Costigan; 17—John De Witt Warner; 18—Calvin Tomkins; 20—John A. Henneberry; 21—Edward McCue; 22—George R. Crawford; 23—Robert A. Widenmann; 25—John J. Linson; 26—Frank B. Mayham; 27—J. D. Van Wyck, proxy for J. W. Green; 28—Herbert O. Bailey; 29—E. Simeon H. Holroyd; 30—Thomas F. Keating, proxy for Isaac McCohnie; 31—John B. Riley; 32—John N. Webb; 33—A. Beekman Cox; 34—Charles H. Smith; 36—William A. Beach; 37—Charles Tracy, proxy for W. A. Poucher; 38—R. G. Monroe, proxy for I. H. Palmer; 43—Henry H. Sherman, proxy for Charles Roe; 47—Franklin D. Locke, and 50 —Frederick Fisher, Jr.

The committee began work by declaring vacant the seat formerly occupied by Patrick J. Gleason of Long Island City. Mr. Gleason was asked for an explanation of his position, and he explained very frankly. He said he was the nominee of an independent organization, moving into the fight under the emblem of the battle axe, and he did not intend abandoning his point of vantage.

Gleason Declines to Resign.

He was then asked to resign and he bluntly refused to do so.

"If you want to get rid of me," he said, "you will have to expel me."

Charles J. Jackson, who was representing the Ninth District by proxy, then offered the following resolution;

"Resolved, That it is the sense of the State Committee that the position of the committeeman from the Second Senatorial District, as explained by himself, is inconsistent with his position as a member of the State Committee."

This was adopted and R. G. Monroe offered a resolution declaring a vacancy in the Second Senatorial District, and that the State Committee should proceed to elect a successor to Mr. Gleason. This was also adopted, and the Mayor of Long Island City withdrew. There was no opposition to either resolution, and only Mr. Gleason himself voted "No."

George E. Payne of Queens County was elected a member of the State Committee to take Gleason's place in the Second Senatorial District. That district will be reorganized by a special committee from the different boroughs of Greater New York.

A resolution on the death of Daniel G. Griffin, National Democratic candidate for Governor last year, and a member of the State Committee for the Thirty-fourth Senatorial District, which was prepared by John De Witt Warner, was passed.

The emblem of a full-rigged ship was again adopted by the committee. Earlier in the meeting, when the emblem was being discussed, Mr. Gleason suggested that the party in this State adopt his emblem of the battle axe.

Charles J. Patterson suggested that the committee nominate a candidate for Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, and proposed the name of Alton B. Parker. John J. Linson seconded the nomination.

Objected to Alton B. Parker.

Several members objected to Mr. Parker because of the following letter he had written to Elliot Danforth, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee:

"It was entirely right for you to bring to my attention the question which the sincere friends of Mr. Bryan are pressing upon you. I can say to you frankly and sincerely that you can assure them that I voted for the last National nominees of the Democratic Party, as I have voted for all the regular Democratic nominees since I had a vote."

Those who opposed Judge Parker said that the indorsement of a Bryan free-silver man was going too far for the gold Democrats. There was no objection to him on any other ground. A viva voce vote was taken, and Judge Parker was nominated by an overwhelming majority, only a few negatives being heard.

A committee, consisting of Henry De Forest Baldwin, Charles Tracy, Charles J. Patterson, and Calvin Tomkins, was appointed to notify Judge Parker of his nomination.

The policy and principles of the National Democracy were declared in the following set of resolutions proposed by Charles J. Patterson:

We, the representatives of the National Democratic Party in the State of New York, reaffirm our allegiance to the principles of the party as set forth in the platform adopted at the National Convention at Indianapolis, and the State Convention at Syracuse, in 1896.

Declare for the Gold Standard.

We declare for the maintenance of the gold standard, for the retirement of the greenbacks. We denounce the bad faith of the Republican Party in appealing to the people of this country last year to aid it in sustaining the cause of sound currency, and then failing to make even an attempt to place our currency upon a durable and sound basis. Carried into power on the currency issue, the Republican Party has devoted all its energies to taxing the people, not for the benefit of the Government, but for the benefit of a few individuals and corporations. We reassert the necessity of such intelligent currency reform as shall confine the Government to its legit mate functions and completely separate it from the banking business, and afford to all sections of our country a uniform, safe, and elastic bank currency under Governmental supervision, measured in volume by the needs of business.

We oppose any form of legislation designed to tax all the people for the benefit of a few people; and believe that it is not only unjust and undemocratic, but a most fruitful source of corruption in our legislative bodies; and, above all, tending to demoralize the public conscience and weaken respect for the law.

We denounce the Dingley tariff as a fraud whereby the cost of living is needlessly increased, trusts and monopolies fostered and enriched, our growing export trade in manufactures smothered, and the revenues of the Federal Government rendered insufficient to meet its expenses. We maintain that its failure to supply the needed revenue shows that a tariff for protection must be a tariff for a deficit. No lasting prosperity can come until those who earn small incomes are freed from the burden of paying tribute to overgrown industrial monopolies.

We believe in civil service reform, and we denounce the Republican Party in this State for its attempt to emasculate by legislation the provisions of the State Constitution relating to appointments to office.

We demand home rule for cities and condemn interference by the Legislature with our city government against the wishes of the local authorities.

Francis M. Scott had suggested that a simple resolution reaffirming the Indianapolis and Syracuse platforms be passed, but Mr. Patterson's motion prevailed and the above declaration was adopted. Patterson, Baldwin, and Tracy were appointed to draft a set of resolutions, but Mr. Patterson had already prepared a set and it was submitted as the report of the committee.

The City Convention of the National Democrats will be held in Cooper Union the night of Oct. 1.

Mayor Gleason Makes Denial.

Mayor Gleason of Long Island City yesterday denied the report that the records of the Board of Education of his municipality were missing. He alleges that the rumor to that effect was started to injure him in the race for Mayor of Greater New York.

TAMMANY LEADERS BUSY.

Tammany leaders were busier than usual yesterday discussing many old suggestions in the way of candidates for the New York Mayoralty, and some new ones that have just been made. Of the men whose names have been, presumably, before Tammany for consideration for some time, the one most talked of yesterday was William Sohmer. Mr. Sohmer's friends are losing no time and are utilizing every opportunity to keep his name fresh in the minds of the leaders. Another petition in his behalf was handed into the Wigwam yesterday, and the incident aroused a good deal of comment.

Justices Van Brunt and Van Wyck were not much discussed, owing, it is said, to the report that both are anxious to remain in their own field.

A new Democratic candidate for Mayor was suggested yesterday in the person of Julian D. Fairchild of Brooklyn. Mr. Fairchild is President of the Kings County Trust Company. Despite the claim Tammany will make that the Mayoralty certainly should go to this city, some of the leaders think that Mr. Fairchild's name will be favorably considered.

Delos McCurdy, whose name has been frequently mentioned before, was also talked of yesterday among the leaders who dropped in at the hall.

The Tammany Campaign Committee continued its work of sketching out a platform for the municipal campaign. Among the planks already agreed on are: Anti-Raines law, personal liberty guaranteed, home rule and non-interference by the Legislature in city affairs, municipal control and ultimate ownership of franchises, and dollar gas. The last plank has been determined upon for some time.

It came out yesterday that the Tammany leaders want to claim both Mayoralty and Controllership for Manhattan Borough. They claim the Mayoralty as due the greatest of the civic divisions; and the Controllership, also, because Brooklyn, they say, will have to look to New York for so many favors in the way of appropriations and various municipal or borough affairs, it will have no ground upon which to base a claim for the second office on the ticket.

William L. Brown has received a letter from William Jennings Bryan, which he read to John C. Sheehan. It is said the letter urges that Tammany reaffirm the Chicago platform.

O'BRIEN TO HIS FOLLOWERS.

He Denounces Mr. Croker and Impugns His Honesty.

Tammany Hall was condemned as a traitor to the cause of true Democracy and Richard Croker denounced as a political blackleg at a mass meeting of the Young Democracy, better known as the O'Brien Democracy, held last evening at Unity Hall, 2,000 Third Avenue. There was a large attendance. The meeting was called to order by Richard Newman, Chairman of the Thirty-third Assembly District. Otto Alleger was elected Chairman. The speakers of the evening were James A. Gray, Robert Stewart, and James O'Brien. In the course of his address, which was an attack upon the principles and methods of Tammany Hall, Mr. O'Brien said:

"All we demand is that the City Convention reaffirm the Democratic platform adopted at the regular Democratic National Convention held at Chicago in 1896, and that a man be nominated who is of the people, by the people, and for the people. I have no personal candidates of my own, but we will probably nominate such a man as Henry George or Edward M. Knox at our convention Monday evening. Such men the masses can trust with no fear that they will sell franchises and turn our streets over to traction companies and then go to England to squander the proceeds of their misdeeds. What we want and demand is the municipal ownership of public franchises, including gas, electric light, and street railroads, and municipal operation of the same.

"Steals would be unknown then, and English Dick Croker would not be able to take his spoils to England and spend them on race horses. He is back now, however, and why? Because he is broke, and is again trying to dictate to us and recuperate the fortune he squandered.

"Honesty is the best policy every time, and we will have no dealings with any man whom we do not know to be strictly honest and who is in sympathy with the masses. If we nominate such a man our chances of electing him are excellent."

This address was received with much enthusiasm. Resolutions were adopted reaffirming the allegiance of the Young Democracy to the Chicago platform and declaring for municipal ownership and the repeal of the Raines law.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...5:49	Sun sets...5:55	Moon rises...2:25	

High Water This Day.

| A. M. | A. M. | A

JOHN P. MOUNT A SUICIDE

He Shoots Himself in a Bowery Hotel, Leaving a Note for His Wife.

WORRIED BY BUSINESS AFFAIRS

For Twenty Years Connected With the Dry Goods House of Simpson, Crawford & Simpson—The Act Attributed to a Sudden Impulse.

John P. Mount, forty-eight years old, for the last twenty years an employe of Simpson, Crawford & Simpson, dry goods merchants, committed suicide last evening in the Occidental Hotel, Broome Street and the Bowery, by shooting himself in the left temple.

Shortly before 6 o'clock Mr. Mount registered at the hotel, giving his full name and address. He paid for his lodging in advance, was assigned to Room 103, and asked the clerk to call him at 11 o'clock. He appeared perfectly calm.

Five minutes after he had gone to his room a report of a pistol was heard throughout the hotel. Samuel Kahn, the hotel-keeper, and William Reilly, an employe, ran upstairs and saw smoke issuing from the transom of Room 103. They burst open the door and there found the suicide lying on the floor, a bleeding wound in his right temple. A revolver was lying near-by.

They called Detective Lynch of the Mulberry Street Station, who summoned an ambulance from St. Vincent's Hospital. When the surgeon arrived, he found Mount dead. The Coroner was notified and the police took charge of the body. In the clothing were found a bottle of laudanum, bearing the label of John Kiehl & Co., 105 Third Avenue; a gold watch, $4.58 in cash, a box of cartridges, and a pair of eye-glasses.

On a little table lay a letter addressed to the dead man's wife. In it he asked her forgiveness, saying that there was a mistake, and adding that he had never got a certain sum of money, which he had been accused of receiving. "Too much for me to stand," he further added. "Kiss my baby, and Friedа."

The letter was signed "John P. Mount, 61 South Oxford Street, Brooklyn."

After the signature and address was another message: "All good-bye."

The family of the suicide was immediately notified, and about 9 o'clock an undertaker arrived to take charge of the body. He had obtained a permit from Coroner Donnelly to remove it, and was accompanied by J. N. Mills of Brooklyn, a brother-in-law of Mr. Mount. The body was taken to the Henderson's undertaking establishment, in Brooklyn, and Mr. Mills went to the Mulberry Street Station, in this city, and took charge of the effects of his brother-in-law, which had been carried there by the officers who had visited the hotel.

Mr. Mills said that his brother-in-law had been in the employ of Simpson, Crawford & Simpson for twenty years, and prior to that had been employed by Lord & Taylor. Mr. Mount, he added, had, for some reason, severed his connection with Simpson, Crawford & Simpson. "I cannot understand," said Mr. Mills, "what could have caused him to commit suicide. His family relations were as pleasant as they could be. His son was only recently graduated in the law, and he had one daughter nine years old to whom he was very devoted. He had drawn a salary of $3,500 a year as buyer for Simpson, Crawford & Simpson's suit department, and was in comfortable circumstances. He simply must have worried over the severance of his connection with the firm and, being of a very impulsive nature, must have formed a sudden resolve to end it all by suicide. His wife is prostrated by the shock caused by his tragic death."

Mr. Mount was well connected in Brooklyn. He owned the house in which he lived. He was a member of several secret societies, and was insured in three or four life insurance companies.

None of the members of the firm of Simpson, Crawford & Simpson, or any of the heads of the departments in their store could be seen last night.

CHICAGO'S MAYOR COMING.

He Will Make the Closing Speech for Tammany—Mr. Croker Went on to Invite Him.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—Richard Croker, ex-leader of Tammany, and State Senator Jacob A. Cantor arrived in Chicago this morning. Mr. Croker came to invite Mayor Harrison to make the closing speech in the Mayoralty campaign. Mr. Harrison accepted at once. He will speak in Cooper Union on the night of Nov. 1.

To-morrow Mr. Croker will see Senator Cantor married to Miss Lydia Merriam Greenebaum at the home of the bride's parents, 3,156 South Park Avenue. Mr. Croker will act as best man. After the ceremony and reception Mr. and Mrs. Cantor will leave here for New York.

In speaking of the political situation in New York, Mr. Croker said: "Having retired from taking active part in politics in New York, I am unable to say what the Democratic vote, the Tammany or the Tammany delegates therein will do in regard to the choosing of a candidate for Mayor of Greater New York. It is hoped that wise counsels will prevail and unity of all elements be promoted to the end that an important victory may attend a solid Democratic vote. The Tammany organization will no doubt control the convention. The report that John C. Sheehan, Senator Murphy, and myself have already determined who the candidate for Mayor shall be is untrue. The convention will meet and after due deliberation make the decision."

Concerning his trip to New York Mayor Harrison said to-night: "It is true that I am to deliver the closing address in the Mayoralty campaign for Tammany. I accepted an invitation from Mr. Croker this afternoon to wind up the campaign, and have already begun to think about it. What will be the line of my address? Oh, that's a question that I wouldn't attempt to answer now. It is too early. The campaign doesn't end until November, and I have plenty of time in which to prepare a speech before that time. All I know is that I have accepted the invitation of Mr. Croker and expect to keep the engagement."

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE.

The Democratic State Committee will go into its new headquarters in the Hoffman House to-day.

Chairman Elliot Danforth announced yesterday the completed membership of the Executive Committee. It is now constituted as follows:

James C. Truman of Broome County, Chairman; John C. Sheehan and William L. Brown of New York, Bernard J. York of Kings, Frank Rice of Ontario, Arthur A. McLean of Orange, Charles A. Dolson of Steuben, Francis J. Malloy of Rensselaer, Thomas E. Benedict of Ulster, Clinton Beckwith of Herkimer, Stephen L. Mayhan of Schoharie, and James Smith of Erie. Mr. Smith of Erie is appointed in place of Norman E. Mack. He is a member of the State Committee.

This committee will be called together in this city early next week, probably Monday or Tuesday, to organize the campaign in the State.

James C. Truman, Chairman of the Executive Committee, was in the city yesterday and conferred with Mr. Danforth.

Judge Alton B. Parker also saw Chairman Danforth and John C. Sheehan, while in the city. He returned home early in the day.

Schooner Sunk by Collision.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Sept. 22.—While putting into Hampton Roads this morning to escape the storm, the three-masted schooner Walker Armington, Capt. Cummings, from Baltimore for New Bedford, with a cargo of coal, came in collision with an obstruction, probably a sunken wreck, near Thimble Light, sinking in a few minutes. The crew of seven men were picked up by a sailing vessel, but everything on board was lost.

Saranac Post Office Robbed.

SARANAC, N. Y., Sept. 22.—The Post Office here was entered by burglars last night. The Post Office is located in the store of Henry J. Bull. When the store was opened this morning the safe was found wrecked, the door being blown across the room, evidently by gunpowder, inserted in a hole drilled near the lock. The loss is estimated at over $500, consisting of money and stamps.

THE SAND BLAST FOR STEEL.

The Viaduct at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street Being Cleaned by a New Process.

The steel viaduct at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street which carries the roadway from the high level of St. Michael's Avenue down to McCombs Dam Bridge is being cleaned of the accumulated rust so fatal to steel structures by a new process, which, it is claimed, will preserve the metal from further corrosion for years.

During 1893 the Department of Public Works had the viaduct thoroughly cleaned and painted at considerable expense, and it was thought that with careful maintenance the structure would last for all time. The main portion of it has withstood the weather fairly well, but at the point where the viaduct crosses over the tracks of the Eighth Avenue elevated railroad the corrosion, due to the escaping gas and steam from the hundreds of locomotives passing and standing beneath, has completely destroyed the paint and is now rapidly eating away the steel, surely destroying the life of the structure.

In June the Commissioner of Public Works, having secured the necessary funds from the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, acting under the advice of his consulting engineer, Edward P. North, decided to try a method then unknown for preserving steel structures after erection.

This method, known as the sand-blast process, consists in propelling against the steel members a stream of sand-laden air at high velocity, these grains being impinged with great force against the rust, breaking away all scale and oxide and absolutely and chemically rendering the metal clean. The pitting caused by rust is cleaned completely, the entire surface is given a uniform gray color with a satin frosted finish, the appearance being that of frosted nickel. The metal is extremely sensitive after this treatment and absorbs moisture and corrosive gas with avidity. If allowed to stand a few hours the color is quickly changed to red, and the process of rusting is again actively installed.

To substitute for this dangerous oxidation a preservative coating of paint is the process upon which the department relies for successful treatment of the metal.

A sandblast plant is now installed upon the viaduct, and an exhibition of the process was given before a number of gentlemen on Monday by John F. Honey, who is in charge of the work, which is being done by Ward & Nash of Boston, Mass.

A temporary floor has been suspended below the roadbed of the viaduct, and here are located several cylinders for mixing the sand and air and one large compressed air tank, which forces the sand-laden air through a heavy rubber hose. On the end of this hose is a small steel nozzle, out of which the sand and air are forced at a pressure of twenty pounds. A man provided with a heavy helmet, which carefully protects his face and eyes, handles the hose and directs the nozzle against the iron work.

Almost immediately the paint and corrosive substance disappears, and the metal looks as though it had just left the foundry. The men employed in cleaning the structure work from 6 A. M. to 3 P. M., when the painters go to work, and paint immediately the portions cleansed. The new paint applied forms a skin on the iron which it is impossible to scrape away from the metal without cutting the metal itself. Eight tons of sand are used a week in the work, and it will take about seven weeks to clean the entire 51,000 square feet contracted for. There is no doubt the experiment will prove a success.

ENGLAND'S TRADE IN DANGER.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The Times to-day gives prominence to a column and a half account of a conversation between an English engineer and a member of a large firm of American manufacturing engineers on the conditions of work in England and the United States.

The American dwells upon the superiority of the American workman, "whose faculties are sharpened by an ambition which is unfettered by trade unionism." The American workmen, he continues, receive higher wages, but the ten-hour day and labor-saving machinery enable a profitable export trade.

He thinks the English engineering industry, bolstered up by Government naval contracts, whereof the workmen take advantage to strike, and thus foreign markets are being lost, and he predicts great depression and poverty in the engineering trade in England when the day arrives that the Government needs fewer ships and guns.

The Times editorial draws attention to these criticisms, especially in view of the "present suicidal engineering struggle in England."

BUBONIC PLAGUE NEARER.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—A dispatch to The Daily News from Odessa says:

"There are sinister reports of the appearance of the Indian plague in Northern Caucasus during the last few days. The official telegrams give no details as to locality or victims, but a sanitary commission has left Tiflis for Northern Caucasus."

New Feature in The London Times.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The Times this morning makes the announcement that it will begin the publication, toward the end of October, of a weekly review entitled "Literature," edited by Mr. Henry Duff Traill. The review will deal with English, American, and Continental publications.

REBUKE FROM ROOSEVELT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The Navy Department has just made public the proceedings of the court-martial in the case of Lieut. C. S. Stanworth, charged with intoxication on duty on board the Adams at Port Angeles, Washington.

The papers are remarkable for the severity of the censure passed upon both the court and the defendant by Acting Secretary Roosevelt in his indorsement upon the case. The defendant pleaded in bar that he had been previously punished in that he had been suspended from duty by the Captain, and the court allowed the sufficiency of this plea. In his indorsement Mr. Roosevelt says, after reviewing the history of the case:

"The Court clearly erred in this case in the first instance in sustaining the plea of the accused in bar of trial, and again in refusing to correct its error when pointed out by the department.

It is very difficult to understand the display of obstinacy thus presented, inasmuch as the court thereby assumes to put its own interpretation of precedents and decisions originally established and rendered by the department, above the interpretation placed thereon by the department itself.

By shielding himself behind a technical plea Lieut. Stanworth has practically admitted his guilt. The case of an officer of the navy who is obliged to admit by a plea of this character that he does not deem it prudent to submit the question of his guilt or innocence of a grave charge to the judgment of a court-martial is most deplorable.

RAILROADS IN PRUSSIA.

Consul J. C. Monaghan at Chemnitz has issued a report on Prussia's railroad earnings, in which he says:

"State ownership of railroads plays a very important part in Prussian finances. Earning enormous sums, serving commerce and manufacturers in times of peace and all strategic purposes in times of war, they have more than justified the arguments that urged the Government to own them and the liberal policies that constructed them in all parts of the empire. The receipts for 1890-91 were $211,698,282; for 1895-6, $247,381,970. In 1896-7 they have gone far beyond the budget estimates of $242,900,991. The budget estimates for 1897-8 are $264,230,063. How large and important these figures are will be seen when one compares them with the kingdom's total income of a trifle over $470,000,000. Thus, more than half Prussia's income is derived from railroads.

"The real value of these railroad statistics is not evident till one takes up the net gains. These, in the last estimate, were $103,768,000. Out of this surplus, $51,646,000 goes to pay interest, bonds, &c., leaving $52,122,000 to be employed as the Government may deem best in other departments. The budget estimates of all other Government expenses amount to $114,240,000. After covering their own expenses, Prussia's railroads supply 46 per cent. of this amount."

A Brave Pennsylvania Tailor.

READING, Penn., Sept. 22.—As the morning passenger train on the Lehigh Valley Railroad was speeding toward Girardville to-day a four-year-old boy was on the tracks. Stephen Horan, a tailor of Girardville, ran out and snatched up the child. The engine struck him, hurling him against a shanty. He was badly injured, but the child escaped without a scratch.

BATTLE AXE DISTANCED

Miserable Fate of Mayor Patrick J. Gleason's Entry in the Queens County Fair Trot.

A RATHER GLOOMY OCCASION

Pastoral and Peaceful Inside, a Flavor of Coney Island Outside, and the Race Track Apparently the Strong Attraction.

MINEOLA, L. I., Sept. 22.—The managers of the Queens County Fair, now in progress here, were not very cheerful to-day. The only part of the enterprise that was really "booming" was the windmill exhibit. This was arranged to run a feed chopper, and the wind steadily rose during the afternoon so that the feed chopper ran on double time and used up feed so fast that the supply ran out and the machine was left to chop away deliriously with nothing to chop.

As a rule, everybody in Queens and Suffolk Counties, Long Island City, and Brooklyn is expected to attend the fair, but the attendance was light, partly because of the weather and partly because of the evil fate that befell Mayor Patrick J. Gleason's famous horse Battle Axe yesterday, which discouraged the people of the two cities. Battle Axe is a bay gelding and wears a good deal of style, hauteur, and harness. When he trotted out on the track he looked as if he were the kind of horse to take a bit between his teeth and trot to the front, depending on the lines and his nerve, without troubling about shafts or traces. Long Island City and Brooklyn people picked him out of the field and bet their money on him because he was called Battle Axe and they did not see how he could lose. Mayor Gleason was present in great glory. He met Senator John Lewis Childs on the grand stand and told him: "You want to watch Battle Axe."

Senator Childs's Cutting Remark.

Senator Childs subsequently expressed regret that he could not do this, for the reason that he had come to see the race and really wanted to see it, and Battle Axe was not in the race. After the name of the Long Island City entry the portentous abbreviation "dis." was written, signifying that he had been distanced in the first heat by a horse from East Williston, which made the mile in 2:34. The time of Battle Axe was not taken. Some of his former friends said it was seven minutes. He was retired for a much needed and well earned rest until next Saturday, when he will be again allowed to attack a mile and a purse of $70 for the three minute county bred class. A few of his backers who were here to-day remarked gloomily that they thought somewhere around a quarter of an hour would make him an appropriate entry.

The poor showing of Battle Axe has undoubtedly injured Mayor Gleason. It is a maxim of Long Island politics that people who lose money on a horse will never vote for his owner, and the superstitious see in the performance of the bay gelding a presage that the lord of the battle axe emblem will finish in the race for the first term as Mayor of Greater New York with the fateful abbreviation "dis." after his name.

The floral, agricultural and live stock displays are very fine. Those whose souls may be absorbed by the contemplation of huge, fat, yellow, and opulent pumpkins will find ecstasy; persons in whom the mystic music of the strung nerves responds to the somewhat slow but harmonious growth and gradual yellowing of the Autumn cucumber may here be absorbed in the contemplation of horticultural phenomena of huge species. There are vast ears of corn reposing in symmetrical white and yellow beauty, calmly unresponsive to the lustful glares from the eyes of abnormally fattened and hungry pigs. There are specimens of all the grasses and fruits and vegetables, there are glorious growths of flowers, ornamental shrubs and evergreens and splendid displays of butter, preserves, pickles, breads, and cakes, about which the more or less fair exhibitors linger, hungering for the admiring comments of visitors.

Coney Island Transplanted.

Yet urban and suburban and bucolic visitors alike, after a perfunctory look at all these things, hastened on to the race track and hung upon the railing or bought seats in the grand stand to see the trotting and bicycle contests. The threatening weather and the disappointing Battle Axe together made the attendance less than it usually is on the second day, but there were folks enough to make the grounds look alive. The best people of the county patronize the fair. The half-mile course was encircled by a line of stylish equipages, stylishly appointed, and having stylish occupants. No liquors or gambling games are allowed inside the grounds and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union tent is conspicuous.

The result of this is that on the inner side of the fence, except for the race track, everything is pastoral and agricultural and innocent, while along the outside it is Coney Island transplanted, with hand organs and the weird music of carrousels, gypsy fortune tellers, hypnotic enterprises, dim Egyptian dances, dime museums of anatomy and side shows offering extravagant promises. There are nearly as many people seeing the sights outside as inside, and the young gentleman from Oyster Bay who comes to the fair frequently gets his fill of gayety without entering the gates, and lingers expectantly without in the hope of finding a familiar face and the means of riding home.

If there is good weather to-morrow, a tremendous attendance is likely. The real country people have been scarce so far. But potatoes and lettuce, poultry and household exhibits, fine stock, luxuriant cabbages, choice specimens of home-made cake, and displays of agricultural implements are expected to draw them like magnets, if the sun will only shine.

WEDDED AFTER A SHOOTING.

READING, Penn., Sept. 22.—Ida Becker, a pretty girl of Lititz, Lancaster County, was courted by John Lamon. Business called him from the village, and in his absence John Thurman became a suitor for Ida's hand.

Lamon returned to Lititz, unexpectedly, last Saturday, and was incensed to see Miss Becker and Thurman promenading together. He drew a revolver and fired three shots at his rival, but failed to hit him. Thurman returned the fire, but his aim was as bad and no damage was done. Upon the approach of the village Constable, Lamon ran away, while Thurman defied the officer, threatening to shoot him. He was arrested Monday and lodged in jail.

To-day Lamon returned to Lititz, the old love revived in Miss Ida's heart, a license was taken out, and they were married.

Thurman, hearing of the marriage, was taken form the jail before a Justice of the Peace, where he swore out a warrant charging Lamon with felonious assault, and unless the bridegroom succeeds in finding $600 bail he will spend the first days of his honeymoon in the Lancaster County Jail.

Charged with Grand Larceny.

Alfred Behrens and George Hoffman were arrested at 132 Nassau Street, Brooklyn, yesterday on a bench warrant issued by District Attorney Backus, charging them with grand larceny and conspiracy. The complaint is made by Jacob Kluegl, who lives near Fort Hamilton. He alleges that the two men attempted to swindle him out of $10,000, of which $5,000 was in the form of a note and $5,000 in negotiable bonds. Several weeks ago he invested $30,000 in the Apfel Golden Horn Brewery Company. The two men, he alleges, came to him and told him that he was being buncoed and that for $10,000 they would save his money. He then paid them the money. Behrens and Hoffman claim that their transaction with Klueg was perfectly legal. They were locked up last night in the Raymond Street Jail in default of $1,500 each.

Hood's Pills

Are gaining favor rapidly. Business men and travelers carry them in vest pockets, ladies carry them in purses, housekeepers keep them in medicine closets, friends recommend them to friends. 25c.

LAWLESSNESS AT ST. MICHAEL.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Capt. Cuttle, in command of the revenue cutter Bear, one of the Bering Sea patrol fleet, in a report to the Secretary of the Treasury says the Bear reached St. Michael Aug. 28, where about 300 miners were found camping on the beach. On arrival Capt. Cuttle received requests from the Alaska Commercial Company and the North American Trading and Transportation Company to remain with his command at St. Michael until some means could be devised to maintain law and order.

He was informed that among the sudden influx of people were many bad persons, and previous to the arrival of the Bear open threats had been made as to what they would do if the transportation company failed to get them up the Yukon. This was impossible with the means at hand.

Capt. Cuttle says that transportation would close in a few days and that twelve vessels were then on their way to St. Michael, most of them with passengers, and it was his opinion that if they did not return on the vessels which brought them much suffering must result. The Captain decided to comply with the requests which had been made until Capt. Hooper, in command of the Bering Sea fleet could be communicated with and another vessel detailed for the duty until Sept. 30, when, he says, a military force will arrive. In concluding his report Capt. Cuttle says that in his opinion the situation on the Yukon River this Winter will be a very serious matter, and in his judgment the limited supply of food will result in much suffering and starvation.

DISCOURAGED MINERS TURN BACK.

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 22.—The steamer Queen, which arrived this morning, brought back eighty miners who decided to wait until Spring before proceeding to the Klondike. Winter has set in in earnest in the White and Chilkoot Passes, there being four feet of snow on the summits, and ice is forming in the small streams.

Those who want to get over now have to go by dog train. Horses are no longer of any use, and the animals for which men refused $300 and $400 a week ago can now be bought for $5.

A large number of men are going to Juneau to winter, but many will come south and make a fresh start in Spring.

NO FALLING OFF IN TRAVEL.

SEATTLE, Washington, Sept. 22.—The steamship Rosalie sailed yesterday for Skaguay and other Alaskan ports with a passenger list that indicates but little falling off in the travel to the north.

At Victoria the Rosalie will pick up a number of the Eugene's passengers, who wish to go to Wrangell, and will try the Stickeen River route to the Yukon. There was a noticeable change in the nature of outfits taken by prospectors, the Yukon sled being conspicuous.

A Fortune Gained in Four Months.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Sept. 22.—Ex-Sergeant of City Police Wallace Haywood returned from the Klondike, having probably made a fortune faster than any of the other adventurers in that district. He left here in May and reached Circle City just on the day of the big stampede to the Klondike. He purchased a third interest in claim No. 55 on Bonanza Creek and owns outright a very rich claim on Dominion Creek, while he also has other interests. His claim on Bonanza Creek has been sold, and while Haywood refuses to state the price, it is understood he got $90,000 for his interest.

He left here last Tuesday for New York to close the deal. He intends to return to the Klondike in the Spring. He fully corroborates the story regarding privation in Dawson this Winter and strongly advises every one to wait until Spring before going up.

Stampede to the Whatcom Mines.

NEW WHATCOM, Washington, Sept. 22.—The stampede to the Whatcom gold mines on Silicia Creek continues. Large numbers of prospectors arrived to-day from Tacoma and Seattle and boarded every description of vehicle or walked in company with about 100 persons from Bellingham Bay. Reports from the trail by returning prospectors are that there is a continuous procession of men, horses, wagons, and bicycles between Whatcom and Eight Mile Post, on the State trail.

Klondike Miner in Leadville, Col.

LEADVILLE, Col., Sept. 22.—James Rowan, one of the passengers on the Portland, has reached here with a big bag of Klondike gold. Rowan has been mining and prospecting in the Alaska for thirteen years. He was on the site of Dawson in May, 1896, and owns grounds which he values at $200,000. He returned to the States, he said, to hunt up his family, concerning whom he has not heard for ten years.

BALTIMORE FAR BEHIND.

Mr. Warner's British Team Gives a Fine Exhibition of Cricket.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 22.—Mr. Warner's team of English cricket players began a match game to-day at the Catonsville Country Club grounds against a team of Baltimoreans. When stumps were drawn for the night the visitors had piled up 252 runs, while the home players had scored only 66, with seven out of sixteen wickets down. Twelve of the Britishers played against sixteen of the Marylanders, and gave a splendid exhibition both at bat and in the field.

The bowling of Jessop was superb and that of Stocks almost as good, while Hemingway and Bennett made 61 and 64 runs respectively, in forty minutes. The attendance was small, at no time were there more than 200 persons on the grounds. Play will be resumed to-morrow.

FOOTBALL AT HARVARD.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 22.—The most important event to-day in the practice of the Harvard football squad in the Soldiers' Field was the picking of a first eleven which began at once its work as a team. Such a thing has never been heard of before in the history of football training at Harvard.

The squad has been out only three days, and now the coaches are ready to go ahead with a first eleven all picked. Part of the football material has therefore been shaped, and the customary sifting process which has always wasted two or three weeks is dispensed with.

The team picked by Capt. Cabot this afternoon was: Moulton, right end; Donald, right tackle; Norton Shaw, right guard; Burden, centre; Bouve, left guard; Wheeler, left tackle; Cabot, left end; Cochrane, quarter; Brown, right halfback; Sullivan, left halfback, and Hamilton, fullback.

All of these men, with the exception of Burden and Cochrane, played on the 'varsity last year. Cochrane was a substitute and Burden was in the squad as a candidate for guard.

BERLIN CHESS MATCH.

BERLIN, Sept. 22.—The ninth round of the International chess tournament was begun this morning at the Architekten Haus, 92 and 93 Wilhelmstrasse, in this city. The pairing, which followed round one of the Berger system, was as follows:

Walbrodt versus Teichmann; Burn versus Janowski, Zinkl versus Metger, Caro versus Marco, Winawer versus Schlechter, Alapin versus Cohn, Albin versus Bardeleben, Charousek versus Englisch, Schiffers versus Blackburne, Tschigorin versus Suechting.

The game between Blackburne and Alapin, which was left unfinished yesterday, resulted in a draw.

The following are the results of to-day's play: Walbrodt and Teichmann divided honors. Burn went down before Janowski, Zinkl proved too good for Metger, Caro and Marco drew, Schlechter disposed of Winawer, Alapin beat Cohn, Albin registered a win against Bardeleben, (retired,) Charousek and Englisch drew, as did also Tschigorin and Suechting, while the Schiffers-Blackburne game had to be adjourned.

The results up to date are as follows:

Players.	Won.	Lost.	Players.	Won.	Lost.
Alapin 5	4		Marco 7	2	
Albin 2	7		Metger. 5	4	
Bardeleben 1½	8½		*Schiffers 4	4	
*Blackburne ..6	2		Suechting 4	5	
Burn 4	5		Schlechter 4½	4½	
Caro 5½	3½		Teichmann 4½	4½	
Cohn 2½	6½		Tschigorin. 5	4	
Charousek 5	4		Walbrodt 6	3	
Englisch. 6	3		Winawer 3	6	
Janowski 6½	2½		Zinkl 3	6	

*Adjourned game.

Belts in Rare Colors of Leather

For those who prefer leather belts, there is now no necessity to resort to silk from considerations of color.

The Gorham Co., Silversmiths, are supplying these goods in leather of the most beautiful shades of fashionable colors, mounted with silver buckles.

Gorham Mfg. Co.

SILVERSMITHS.

Broadway & 19th St. 23 Maiden Lane.

YELLOW FEVER EPIDEMIC

The Disease Said to be Rapidly Spreading in a Mild Type in Edwards, Miss.

ELEVEN NEW CASES REPORTED.

Two Deaths Yesterday, Making a Total of Four—Fear that the Disease Will Become More Malignant Owing to the Cooler Weather.

EDWARDS, Miss., Sept. 22.—New cases of yellow fever are reported as follows: J. B. Howie, Benton Howie, Alta Howie, C. R. Knox, J. E. Boxtel, Miss Downing, R. M. Perry, W. L. Smith, Miss Rosalie Howell, Harris Howell, Mrs. Rossman—total, 11. Total to date, 83; deaths, 2—S. Nathan, Miss Anna Henry. Total deaths, 4. Mrs. Greaves is dangerously sick; all other cases reported as doing well.

The disease is rapidly spreading, and while it is regarded as a mild type, it is feared it will become more malignant owing to the cool weather now prevailing. More than a hundred families inside the lines are unaffected, with a total of about 500 souls, and indications are that nothing but killing frost can allay the disease.

Dr. Purnell has applied to the Howard Association of Vicksburg for more help—doctors and nurses. The Sisters of Mercy, five in number, from Vicksburg, with father Prendergast, are doing noble work, for which the people are exceedingly grateful.

The two ministers, the Rev. Mr. Galloway and the Rev. Mr. Colmery, are both reported convalescent. Patrick Montgomery has been discharged; Capt. Montgomery is still improving, but not yet out of danger.

Physicians report no one seriously ill at present, except Mrs. Greaves. She is about seventy years old, and fears are entertained for her recovery. Everything is calm, and the two deaths to-day seem to have created no undue alarm.

SITUATION IN NEW ORLEANS.

Twelve New Cases Reported and Seven in Ocean Springs—Death of Dr. Lovell.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 22.—The official record in the Board of Health Office to-night at 6 o'clock showed a total of twelve cases since 6 o'clock yesterday evening, and two deaths. The new cases are for the most part widely scattered.

Members of the Board of Health this afternoon paid a visit to the camp of detention at Oakland Park. They found everything in excellent condition and the refugees comfortably situated. This morning wagonettes went down to the Italian quarter and hauled out to the camp a large number of people. At 6 o'clock to-night the physician in charge of the camp announced that all the refugees were well.

Mayor Flower convened the Finance Committee to-day, and succeeded in securing the offer of $25,000 of immediate available money to be used in prosecuting a vigorous war upon the fever.

There were seven new cases reported at Ocean Springs to-day, and seven patients who had been ill were discharged. There are still fifteen under treatment. The names of the new cases at Ocean Springs to-day were not made public, because the doctors said the sickness of each was extremely mild. Only one of the patients at the Springs, Mrs. Cubbage, is to-day reported as being in a somewhat dangerous condition. At Biloxi Michael Levy, aged seventeen, died this morning of the fever. J. W. Swetman, a druggist, of Biloxi and his wife are among the new cases reported. There are now 200 whites and negroes at the Fontainbleau detention camp.

People are constantly arriving and a special train is making frequent trips between the infected towns and the camps. The patients in the Marine Hospital tents are doing well and are understood to be in no danger.

Dr. Lovell, son of Col. Starr Lovell of Mississippi, who has been ill for more than a week, died at 9:30 A. M. The death of Dr. Lovell makes a total of seven deaths here. He contracted the disease while attending fever patients.

APPEARS IN TEXAS.

Death of a Boy Reported from the Town of Beaumont.

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 22.—Yellow fever has appeared in Texas. Gov. Culberson received a telegram from State Health Officer Swearingen to-day announcing that a genuine case of yellow fever was in existence at Beaumont.

The case, which was that of a small boy, was genuine yellow fever, and the boy had died at an early hour this morning.

Many people are led to think that the mail service is bringing the fever into the State, and Gov. Culberson will be asked to cut off entirely all the train service of any kind between Louisiana and Texas.

Beaumont from now on will be closely surrounded by a rigid quarantine in the hopes of effectually stopping the progress of the disease.

TWO SICK ON THE FINANCE.

Yellow Fever Develops Mildly on the Voyage from Colon.

The Colombian Line steamer Finance, which arrived yesterday morning from Colon, brought two mild cases of yellow fever. The patients were taken to Swinburne Island and the vessel was held at Quarantine for disinfection.

There were eighteen cabin and five second-class passengers on board when the ship left the southern port. Patrick Keating, a fireman, and John Edman, a student from San José, were taken ill Sept. 18, and their disease was pronounced by the ship's surgeon to be yellow fever. Both men were isolated from the other passengers.

The Finance was the first steamer to bring the fever into this port this year. She arrived last April with one case on board, and on June 21 she brought three cases. Three passengers had died of the disease during the voyage.

President Wilson of the Health Board yesterday said there was no danger of the fever getting a foothold in this city.

Four New Cases in Mobile.

MOBILE, Sept. 22.—There was a slight increase in the number of new cases of yellow fever during twenty-four hours ending at noon to-day, but this was offset by the announcement that there was no death to report, that five of the patients were discharged, and that all the patients were doing well. The total number of cases is thirty-four. The new cases number four.

A Case in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 22.—A case of yellow fever was taken to the Eruptive Hospital farm this evening. The patient is John McDougall of Toronto, Canada, who stopped off here on his way from Mobile. He was taken ill at the home of a friend.

For Indigestion.

Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. GREGORY DOYLE, Syracuse, N. Y., says: "I have frequently prescribed it in cases of indigestion and nervous prostration, and find the result so satisfactory that I shall continue it."

SUED IN CHICAGO FOR $541,000.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—An attachment suit for $541,000 was begun in the Superior Court to-day against Elmer and Jay D. Wiggins and James P. Willard & Co., the New York stock brokers, who failed about a week ago.

The plaintiff, William H. Osterhout, is also a New Yorker, who had an account with the defendants, and when they failed, had a claim against them for the amount for which he sues.

He claims that the brokers owed him a large amount on transactions in the stock market and also held thousands of dollars worth of stock and bonds of his as collateral.

NEBRASKA GOLD DEMOCRATS.

State Convention Held at Omaha Nominates a Full Ticket.

OMAHA, Sept. 22.—Thirty-nine counties were represented in the National Democratic Convention this evening.

There was only one point for dispute and that was whether a ticket should be put in the field. Chairman Mahoney of the State Committee offered a resolution declaring the sense of the convention that as no National issue is involved no ticket be named. After a rather animated debate, this was voted down and a full ticket named.

James W. Woolworth was named for Judge, and Judge J. S. Crawford of West Point and J. Sterling Morton of Nebraska City, for Regents.

The platform reaffirms the Indianapolis declaration as "the true exposition of Democratic teaching in respect to finance."

Bridge at Chattanooga Afire.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 22.—The county bridge across the Tennessee River here caught fire at 1:30 P. M. to-day and burned rapidly in spite of the efforts of the Fire Department. The fire began about midway, and it burned toward the Hill City side. It was stopped after two spans of the bridge had been consumed.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Commodore George Dewey, United States Navy, Washington.

ASTOR—W. W. Averell, United States Army.

BUCKINGHAM—Ex-Gov. Warren Lippitt, Rhode Island; Prof. William M. Sloane, Princeton.

CAMBRIDGE—A. J. Drexel-Bidddle, Philadelphia; Judge Benjamin F. Horwitz, Baltimore.

EVERETT—E. K. Graham, Honolulu.

FIFTH AVENUE—J. Sloat Fassett, Elmira; U. S. Grant, Jr., California; Senator John M. Thurston, Nebraska; Simon Delgado, New Orleans.

HOFFMAN—John Milner, Manchester, England.

HOLLAND—Ex-Congressman S. D. Coykendall, Rondout; Judge A. J. Richs, Cleveland; Lord and Lady Kelvin, Glasgow, Scotland; Erskine M. Phelps, Chicago.

MANHATTAN—Congressman J. J. Belden, Syracuse.

MURRAY HILL—Gen. Charles M. Anderson, Greenville, Ohio; August Brandagee, New London.

NETHERLAND—Edward H. Tipton, Anaconda, Mont.

PARK AVENUE—Joseph Roulette, Hagerstown, Md.

PLAZA—George S. Graham, Philadelphia.

SAVOY—Hugo Boessneck, Glaucham, Saxony.

WALDORF—The Marquis of Aylesbury, Sir Harry Bullard, member of Parliament, and Edward J. Bullard, London; Sir William Haynesmith, London; the Right Hon. W. J. Pirrie, Belfast, Ireland; Secretary Cornelius N. Bliss.

WINDSOR—Abner McKinley, Somerset, Penn.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Blake, Dowell & Helm, Baltimore, Md.; G. E. Dowell, millinery; Hoffman House.

Brown, F. M., & Co., New Haven, Conn.; M. Strauss, notions and fancy goods; 108 Worth Street.

Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; W. H. Melcher, Jr., linens and white goods; 8 Greene Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Brown, F. M., & Co., New Haven, Conn.; E. M. Foley, furnishing goods; 108 Worth Street; Union Square Hotel.

Bemis, A. F., Hat Company, Foxborough, Mass.; A. F. Bemis, hats and caps; Broadway Central Hotel.

Cook, Taylor & Co., Lowell, Mass.; A. C. Taylor, dry goods and notions; Hotel Vendome.

Coons, J. S., & Co., Wilkesbarre, Penn.; M. F. Long, dry goods; Stuart House.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; S. D. Bausher, dry goods 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

Denholm, The, & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; G. H. Davis, linens and white goods, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

Davenport Brothers & Jackson, Chattanooga, Tenn.; J. N. Jackson, dry goods; 63 Leonard Street; Colonnade Hotel.

Erwin, D. P., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; R. H. Lowe, laces and notions, 56 Worth Street; Hotel Albert.

Fahy, J., & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. Fahy, white goods, notions, ladies' and infants' wear, 66 Grand Street; Hotel Imperial.

Griggs, H. H., & Co., Newark, Ohio; H. H. Griggs, cloaks; Hotel Albert.

G

The Wanamaker Store

THE MILLINERY OF THE PERIOD

Every period has its own styles of Hats, Bonnets and trimmings for them. The Millinery of the period is therefore important.

Wanamaker's Millinery has vital relation to the present Autumn period. It must not be judged by any ordinary standard, nor measured by any former knowledge you may have of Millinery stocks.

Each piece is individual, unique. The authorities are here. Our people know what is correct. The best Millinery knowledge in the world converges on the preparation of our stock.

Graceful acknowledgments of the pre-eminent position gained by our Millinery are flowing in upon us. Testimony comes from trade journals, from pleased women buying for their own uses, from Milliners and dealers throughout the land that seek here the models and ideas needed for their own trade.

IMPORTANT CARPET NEWS

Seventeen patterns of Body Brussels Carpets here that are not to be duplicated. They are to find new owners, at $1 a yard. The sort that sells regularly at $1.25.

Also thirteen patterns of Axminster Carpets, at 90c a yard. From a maker of standard goods.

The last of a lot of Axminster Rugs go thus: 4½x6½ft., $5; 8¼x10½ ft., $15; 9x12 ft., $18. Cheapness that cannot be duplicated.

100 Rolls of Straw Mattings, at $3 a roll of 40 yards. Regularly $7.

WOMEN'S TAILOR-MADE SUITS Each day there is a group of these stylish costumes ready for a first look. They come from the best commercial tailors of Paris, Berlin, London, and New York. And, to be frank, the New York tailors are crowding their European cousins hard, in style and finish.

A beautiful Serge Suit here at $15, silk lined throughout. The new shaped fly-front jacket and perfectly hanging skirt.

Others at $18 and more, according to quality of materials and extra tailoring.

Second floor, Broadway.

SHOES One thousand pairs of Children's Solar Tip Shoes here to-day. The sorts that brought fame to their maker—John Mundell.

Buttoned and Laced
Sizes 13½ to 2
Price, 95 cents

A trade accident reduced the price from $1.75. The uppers are of heavy Kidskin and Lambeau Calfskin. The soles are of oak-tanned leather—as wear-resisting as leathers can be made. They'll stand a lot of romping.

Five styles of Women's Kidskin Boots at $1.90.

buttoned and laced
with and without tips
welted and stitched soles

They are the peers in quality, style and finish of the best $3 Shoe you'll find elsewhere.

Second floor, Tenth street.

MEN'S SHIRTS A line of white Shirts here at One Dollar that is regular. They have more good points than any other Shirts that we know of at the price. The bosoms are of fine linen, the bodies of a splendid quality of Muslin.

Open front and back
Open back
Short and long bosoms
Five lengths of sleeves
Sizes, 13½ to 17½

They are carefully finished, comfortable, serviceable Shirts.

Ninth street.

MEN'S MACKINTOSHES With plenty of stormy days ahead, Mackintosh talk is timely. If there's one best place to buy one of these storm coats, it is at Wanamaker's. Prices begin at $5. Seven styles here at that price. Nobby and serviceable coats Others up to $25.

MEN'S BATH ROBES We have no patent on Terry Bath Robes, nor the prices. But we do gather them in ways and quantities that lessen prices. One at $2; others at more, and all remarkably cheap.

Ninth street.

WOMEN'S ALPINE HATS All the newest sorts of Alpine Hats are here at temptingly little prices. Jaunty and sensible Hats for walking and out-door sports.

One style, of felt, with large bow of ribbon and quills, at $1.25. Others, with plaid bands, at $1.35.

Second floor, Tenth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

FINE GOLF AT LENOX.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 22.—It begins to look now as if Fenn would keep the coveted Lenox Cup. He showed some remarkably fine golf in the second round of the tournament for this trophy, played this afternoon. His opponent was Abram Barker of Agawam, and he beat him in an eighteen-hole match, three up, two to play. At one stage of the game it looked as if Barker would be a winner, thus putting Fenn out of the contest altogether, leaving a number of other players to fight it out among themselves.

Barker started off first, making a beautiful drive of very nearly 200 yards, and Fenn followed with a drive almost as good. It took them five strokes to reach the first hole, which was halved. The second hole was also halved, and the third was won by Barker, who made it in four. Fenn won the fourth and fifth holes and went to the sixth in four to his opponent's five, and the seventh was divided in four strokes. Barker reached the green at the eighth hole in three, but Fenn overcame this advantage by a long put, winning the hole. Both of the players made fine drives over the bunker up the hill for the ninth, and Barker won it on the green by an easy twelve-foot put.

When they started around on the second nine holes, Barker continued to play steady golf, which aroused much enthusiasm among the spectators; Fenn played coolly and carefully. The second round brought out some magnificent golf, and Fenn won the first hole by a fine twelve-foot put. The next hole went to Barker, four to five, leaving Fenn still only two up. Barker took another hole from Fenn, leaving him ahead by one up. He did this by getting on to the green in two strokes, and won it four to five. Fenn took a big brace here, and took the next hole four to five. Barker got caught at the "heartbreaker," having rather hard luck, but reserved himself clever v. Fenn continued to play magnificent golf, and took the next hole also. They halved the sixth and seventh holes, making the score three up for Fenn and two to play, giving him the match.

The two players agreed to continue around and finish the eighteen holes, and Fenn made the second nine holes in 40 while Barker made it in 41.

It is understood that Thorp will play with Fenn to-morrow, and the contest will evidently be a close one.

In the other matches this afternoon W. Bayard Cutting of Westbrook beat Maurau three up, two to play, and Deveraux Emmett beat Marsh six up with five to play.

Fenn appeared early in the day and beat S. O. Bowers of Knollwood, seven up, six to play. Abram Barker beat A. P. Tailer five up, four to play. F. O. Beach beat A. W. Morten of Arsdsley two up, one to play. Thorp beat Sam Frothingham four up, three to play. W. C. Mauran beat W. B. Cheney four up and three to play, and W. Bayard Cutting beat David W. Bishop, Jr., four up, three to play. W. T. Marsh beat W. Travers Gray four up, three to play. Deveraux Emmett beat I. Townsend Burden four up, three to play.

In the match for the consolation prize, in which most of those who were beaten yesterday for the Lenox Club played, B. D. Baker of St. Andrew's was the winner, with a gross score of 94. In addition to the third round match play for the Lenox Cup tomorrow, there will be the preliminary for the President's Cup offered by William Douglass Sloane. It will be 18 holes, medal play the first 8 to qualify.

PACING RECORD BROKEN.

John R. Gentry and Robert J. Lower the Double Team Figures to 2:09 in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22.—The pacers John R. Gentry and Robert J. this afternoon, on the Belmont track, lowered the world's double-team record for a mile to 2:09. The quarters were made in 0:33, 1:04, 1:37, and 2:09.

The previous record was 2:09¼, held by Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes's Miss Rita and Josie B. With the exception of a light breeze, the weather conditions were good. The track was also in good condition, although it is rater two seconds slow by expert turfmen.

It was 1:30 o'clock when the 2,500 persons present greeted the famous pair. Robert J. had the pole. They were hitched to a pneumatic-tired wagon that weighed sixty-one pounds. The reins were held by E. R. Bowne, who tipped the scales at 155 pounds.

Bowne took the turf champions twice around the mile track, and then started for the wire. At the second attempt Bowne gave the nod. When the watches recorded 0:33 for the first quarter the crowd almost lost hope. They were going well, however, and the next quarter was the fastest of the four. It was made in 0:31¼, or 1:04¼ for the half mile.

As they passed the half-mile post Gentry's near-front knee boot came down, and every time he stepped he would hoist his leg in an effort to free himself. Bowne had the pair well in hand, though, and the three-quarters was made in 1:37. As they came down the stretch the pair, for some distance, kept nicely in step, and they were pacing perfectly as they passed under the wire. There had not been a skip during the whole mile.

Mr. Bowne, after the trial, said the team would have made the mile in 2:07½ or better had not Gentry's boot become loosened.

Patchen Defeats Star Pointer.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 22.—Joe Patchen easily defeated Star Pointer two out of three heats at the fair grounds to-day in the match race for $3,000. Star Pointer won the first heat in 2:03¾, breaking the State record. Patchen won the second heat in 2:11½ and the third in 2:07½.

TRANSYLVANIA STAKE.

Complete List of Eligible Starters in the Great Trotting Event.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 22.—The $5,000 Transylvania Stake, to be trotted for at the Kentucky Breeders' meeting here in October, promises to be a great contest. The list of eligible starters given out to-night by Secretary Wilson is as follows:

R. G. Stoner, Paris, Ky., Oakland Barron 2:06¼; W. G. Foote, Houston, Texas, Rilma, 2:10; Village Farm, Aurora, N. Y., The Monk, 2:11¾; I. C. McFerran, Jr., Crescent Hill, Ky., Tommy Britton, 2:11¾; Gowanlock Briggs, Minier, Ill., King Warlock, 2:14¼; Charles M. Turner, Great Barrington, Mass., Bush, 2:11¼; Charles Bassini, Newark, N. J., Louis Victor, 2:10¾; J. A. Sheeley, Ellensville, N. Y., Legene, 2:14¼; A. B. Moore, Greensburg, Penn., Pat Watson, 2:12¼; Meadowlands Farm, Meadowlands, Penn., Rose Turner, 2:13¾; J. S. Caldwell, St. Louis, Wilbur, 2:13¾; Richard Curtis, Lexington, Henry Barrett, 2:15¼; C. C. Prouty, Des Moines, Black Sets, 2:15¼; Oakwood Farm, Prairie View, Ill., Jennie Shelton, 2:13¾; C. L. Griffith, San Francisco, Tuna, 2:12¾.

GRAVESEND TRACK MEETING

A Japanese Horseman Witnessed the Racing, but the Card Was a Poor One.

RILEY GRANNAN'S PLUNGE.

He Was Confident that Howard Mann Would Win the Second Race, but He Finished Third, and Grannan Lost $5,000.

Ni Yama, the Director General of the imperial stud of Japan, who is on a tour of the world with a view to obtaining stallions for breeding purposes in the Mikado's stud, was one of the visitors at the Gravesend track yesterday. He was much interested in the racing, especially in the speculative part of it, for in Japan the Mikado has forbidden betting on horse races. The Japanese horseman is well versed in all matters pertaining to the horse, knows all about the running of the English classic stakes, and speaks English as if he had been educated in this country.

He did not see the best racing the American turf can show, for the card yesterday was not a good one, in spite of the fact that there were two fixtures on it. The first of these was the Brookwood Stakes, for three-year-olds, at a mile and an eighth, and as there were only Sunny Slope and Partridge to contend with Ornament, and the latter had a gallop from start to finish, there was nothing of interest in the race.

The only thing of note in the first race was the remarkably stupid ride of Williams on the favorite, Rubicon. Williams took the horse back at the start, and kept him there until it was too late, and then made his run, landing the favorite second. Howard Mann, the favorite in the second race, was a great disappointment for the talent, for he could do no better than finish third. So sure of his ultimate success was Plunger Riley Grannan, that while the horses were running, with King, T., ten lengths in front, he offered 50 to 1 against the leader's chances of winning. Orlando Jones, the bookmaker, heard the offer and took $100 worth of it. King T. held his own to the end, winning by a head from Bernardillo, and after the race Jones pocketed $5,000 of the young plunger's money. Roy Carruthers claimed Howard Mann out of the race for $2,500, but E. J. Baldwin, whose gelding Bernardillo finished second, made a claim for the horse, (probably for "Pittsburg Phil,") and took him from Carruthers.

John Nixon, the owner of the steeplechaser Lion Heart, yesterday served the officials of the Brooklyn Jockey Club with an injunction, granted by Judge Garrettson, against the National Steeplechasing Association, requiring them to show cause why Lion Heart should not be allowed to run at the Gravesend track.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—Highweight handicap for all ages. Purse of $500, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:15¾.

1—Tripping, James R. Keene's ch. f., by Saraband-Ixia, 3 years, 115 pounds, 5 to 2 and even money.....(H. Martin)
2—Rubicon, Griffin & Simms's ch. h., 5, 146, 4 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Williams)
3—George B. Ketcham, Duke & Wishard's b. g., 3, 97, 11 to 1.....(Hoff)

Banished, 102, 15 to 1, (Beauchamp;) Prince Auckland, 102, 15 to 1, (Willhite;) Ben Ronald, 113, 8 to 1, (Doggett;) Nanki Poob, 108, 50 to 1, (Collins;) Sensational, 97, 10 to 1, (Maher;) Brewster, 120, 8 to 1, (Taral;) Astral, 109, 50 to 1, (Price,) and Danforth, 100, 15 to 1, (O'Leary,) also ran, and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a length; six lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Purse of $500, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:56¾.

1—King T., R. Durant's b. c., by Kinglike-Revolt, 4 years, 102 pounds, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1.....(Hewett)
2—Bernadillo, E. J. Baldwin's b. g., 3, 102, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(H. Martin)
3—Howard Mann, G. E. Smith's b. c., 4, 116, 4 to 10.....(Sloane)

Paul Kauvar, 109, 5 to 2, (Williams;) Tinmar, 89, 100 to 1, (Maher;) Song and Dance, 100, 12 to 1, (Willhite,) and Passover, 92, 30 to 1, (Thompson,) also ran, and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; the same distance between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For maidens two years old; selling allowances. Purse of $600, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02⅘.

1—Domestic, E. L. Graves's b. f., by Spendthrift-The Maid, 103½ pounds, 3 to 1 and even money.....(Thorpe)
2—Himdoonet, H. T. Griffin's ch. c., 102, 3 to 1 and even money.....(H. Martin)
3—Homelike, L. S. & W. P. Thompson's b. f., 100, 3 to 1.....(Willhite)

Senator McCarren, 102, 30 to 1, (Beauchamp;) Maxima Gomez, 113, 3 to 1, (Taral,) and Nigger Baby, 109, 10 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran, and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; a length between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Brookwood Stakes for three-year-olds, of $3,000, of which $500 to second and $200 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:57½.

1—Ornament, C. T. Patterson's ch. c., by Order-Victorine, 126 pounds, 1 to 6 and out.....(Taral)
2—Sunny Slope, Mrs. Jere Dunn's ch. f., 116, 6 to 1 and 1 to 2.....(Williams)
3—Partridge, J. E. Madden's ch. m., 3, 108, 8 to 1.....(Sims)

Won in a canter by four lengths; two lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens of all ages. Purse of $600, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Three-quarters if a mile. Time—1:17.

1—Eastern Boy, August Belmont's br. g., by Rayon d'Or-Semiramis, 3 years, 107 pounds, 3 to 1 and even money.....(Willhite)
2—Tappan, F. E. Lown's br. g., 3, 110½, 30 to 1 and 10 to 1.....(Sims)
3—Fireside, L. S. & W. P. Thompson's br. f., 3, 107, 7 to 1.....(W. Martin)

Cacique, 110, 10 to 1, (Williams;) Oceana, 107, 4 to 1, (H. Martin;) La Fonteyn, 107, 30 to 1, (Beauchamp;) Eastertide, 113, 10 to 1, (Taral;) George Daniels, 110, 5 to 1, (Thorpe;) Hurry Up, 110, 12 to 1, (Penn,) Destiny, 107, 50 to 1, (O'Leary;) Marijie, 105½, 15 to 1, (Doggett;) Buster James, 113, 100 to 1, (Coyle;) Fair Rebel, 110, 6 to 1, (Clayton,) and Picarona, 107, 100 to 1, (Burck,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Endeavor, 107, 60 to 1, (Thompson,) was withdrawn after running away.

Won in a drive by half a length; a head between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens two years old; selling allowances. Purse of $600, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02¾.

1—Miss Miriam, P. J. Dwyer's b. f., by Iroquois-Tullahoma, 108 pounds, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Doggett)
2—Zella, W. H. Forbes's b. f., 99, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5.....(Maher)
3—Merlin, W. C. Daly's b. c., 102, 6 to 1.....(Willhite)

Maud Ellis, 104, 2 to 1, (Thorpe;) Field Lark, 104, 4 to 1, (H. Martin;) Syrinx, 103, 40 to 1, (Beauchamp;) Mills, 105, 15 to 1, (Hewett;) Dr. Withrow, 105, 15 to 1, (O'Leary,) and Rainwater, 94, 20 to 1, (Neville,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; a neck between second and third.

SEVENTH RACE.—The Kings Highway Hurdle Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, of $1,250, of which $150 to second and $100 to third. One mile and three-quarters, over seven hurdles. Time—3:20½.

1—Sir Vassar, C. W. Stanton's b. c., by Sir Dixon-Vassar, 4 years, 104 pounds, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Finnegan)
2—Waltzer, Mr. Chamblet's b. h., 5, 157, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Veach)
3—Forget, P. R. & T. Hitchcock's ch. f., 4, 150, 5 to 2.....(English)

Alakuma, 130, 12 to 1, (Heider,) and Baby Bill, 155, 8 to 1, (Chandler,) also ran and finished as named.

Brown Red, 142, 8 to 1, (Mara,) fell.

Won easily by five lengths; half a length between second and third.

To-day's Card at Gravesend.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds. One mile and a sixteenth.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Dr. Catlett	112	Rifle 102
Cavalero	112	Rey del Tierra 102
Talisman	102	

SECOND RACE.—For fillies two years old. Five and one-half furlongs.

Mapamax	114	Miss Miriam	109
Hardly	109	Lilmo	109
Fleeting Gold	109	Gazena	102
Kenmore Queen	109	Ella Daly	102
Fiesta	109	La Maronia	102
Komuraska	100		

THIRD RACE.—For all ages. One mile.

Ben Brush	129	Tibbs	114
Flying Dutchman	120	Howard S.	114
Challenger	114		

FOURTH RACE.—The Speculation Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward. One mile.

Feat	112	Paul Kauvar	102
Tom Cromwell	109	Salvable	101
Ramiro H.	108	Ben Eder	101
Rondo	108	Passover	100
Premier	108	Ornament	97
Maurice	106	Casseopia	94

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances. Five furlongs.

Scotch Plaid	108	Faylda	101
Whistling Con	107	Oxnard	100
Loiterer	104	Attainment	100
Claret Cup	104	Miss Rowena	98
Rey Salazar	103	Aratoma	97
Hairpin	102	Prince Auckland	97
Junior	102	Hardly	94
Cherry Picker	102	Kilt	94

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile.

Ein	111	Ben Ronald	103
Good Times	111	Shasta Water	103
Passover	105	Garalda	103
Rey del Tierra	10	Break o' Day	103
Bromo	103	Dossifer	103

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GOLFERS PLAY AT TUXEDO.

Close Scores, Lively Games, and Many Contestants in the Annual Tournament.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Sept. 22.—An unusually fine array of golfers turned out on the Tuxedo Golf Club links to-day to compete in the opening rounds for the three handsome trophies offered in the annual tournament. The round in the morning was a scratch event, and by their scores the golfers were arranged in classes for the different prizes, according to their ability. The best eight qualified for the hole play rounds in the Tuxedo Cup contest, then the next sixteen qualified for the Wee-Wah Cup, and all the others played for the Ramapo Cup.

Naturally, it was the ambition of the cracks and players to get places among the leading eight. Some good ones had to be content to get in the second, but Foxhall Keene, W. J. Travis, Richmond Talbot, and Dr. E. C. Rushmore, who had been picked by the experts as certain to rank among the leaders, did not prove a disappointment. The first three played so evenly that they tied for the lowest scratch score of the day, 84 strokes, and will play off to-morrow for the gold medal.

Foxhall Keene played in excellent form, and his hole play round in the afternoon with Beverly Ward, Jr., of the Balusrol Club, pulled himself out of a possible defeat near the end of the match. Keene led by two holes at the close of the first nine holes. A poor drive in going across the railroad and a little later when a topped brassie shot sent his ball into the brook, lost him two holes, and at the end of the ourteenth Ward was leading by one. Keene got in some of his fine work at the next three holes, taking them all, winning by two holes and one to play. Their cards are:

Foxhall Keene, Rockaway—
Out .....5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 4—43
In .....4 6 5 5 5 7 5 3 5 x—40

Total, seventeen holes.....83

Beverly Ward, Jr., Baltusrol—
Out .....5 4 4 6 5 5 6 5 5—45
In .....4 5 4 5 6 7 4 6 x—41

Total, seventeen holes.....86

W. J. Travis came within one point in the afternoon of equaling the club record, 78 strokes, held by Dr. E. C. Rushmore. This was in his round with Olaf Van Cortlandt, whom he beat by 6 holes and 5 to play. Travis's score is:

W. J. Travis, Oakland—
Out .....5 4 4 4 6 5 3 4 4—39
In .....5 3 4 5 5 4 5 4 6—40

Total 79

Huntington, Yale's former tennis player, furnished a surprise in the afternoon by his easy defeat of Talbot by 7 holes and 5 to play.

The semi-final round in the Tuxedo Cup event will be played to-morrow, and both the other matches will be narrowed down to the finals, all these events being finished on Friday. Forty-four players qualified for the different events, the largest number ever entering a Tuxedo tournament.

Those qualifying for the Tuxedo Cup are:

	Out.	In.	Total.
Foxhall Keene, Rockaway	42	42	84
Walter J. Travis, Oakland	41	43	84
Richmond Talbot, Tuxedo	43	41	84
R. P. Huntington, Tuxedo	44	43	87
Dr. E. C. Rushmore, Tuxedo	44	46	90
Beverly Ward, Baltusrol	48	43	91
D. Brandreth, Dutchess County	47	46	93
Oliver Van Cortlandt, Tuxedo	45	49	94

The next sixteen who qualified for the Wee-Wah Cup are:

	Out.	In.	Total.
W. P. Hamilton, Tuxedo	44	50	94
W. B. Dinsmore, Jr., Tuxedo	49	47	96
R. P. Davis, West Point	53	45	98
F. C. Smith, Newport	50	47	97
W. C. Egan, Tuxedo	52	46	98
H. C. Knox, North Jersey	49	49	98
S. M. Allen, North Jersey	49	49	98
William Kent, Tuxedo	49	50	99
Sherman Dey, Shinnecock	50	49	99
L. F. H. Betts, Shinnecock	53	47	100
Archibald Graham, North Jersey	51	49	100
Alfred Seton, Jr., Tuxedo	52	49	101
A. G. Jennings, Dyker Meadows	55	46	101
J. Allen, Shinnecock	52	49	101
H. P. Young, Queens County	53	49	102
J. P. Tailer, Tuxedo	49	54	103

The other contestants, twenty in number, as follows, entered the match for the Ramapo Cup:

	Out.	In.	Total.
John Smith, Dutchess County	53	50	103
J. Chadwick, Powelton	49	55	104
H. W. Thayer, Tuxedo	55	49	104
H. O. Smith, Newport	54	50	104
H. C. de Rham, Tuxedo	49	55	104
F. M. Freeman, Fairfield County	50	54	104
S. N. Warren, Tuxedo	51	53	104
N. H. Lord, Shinnecock	52	55	107
A. de Witt Cochrane, Arsdsley	53	54	107
W. R. Hill, Tuxedo	55	52	107
Paul T. Kimball, Lakewood	54	55	109
H. P. Johns, Powelton	58	52	110
R. W. Goelet, Newport	55	56	111
Grenville Kane, Tuxedo	55	56	111
Pierre Lorillard, Jr., Tuxedo	60	55	115
Hamilton Fish, Jr., Tuxedo	60	55	115
F. T. Underhill, Oyster Bay	57	68	125
P. P. Delafield, Tuxedo	62	64	126
N. Le Roy Edgar, Tuxedo	Withdrew.		
H. Hewat, North Jersey	Withdrew.		

MATCH PLAY ROUNDS.

Tuxedo Cup, First Round—Hartington beat Talbot, 7 holes and 5 to play; Travis beat O. Van Cortlandt, 6 holes and 5 to play; Rushmore beat Brandreth, 3 holes and 2 to play; Keene beat Ward, 2 holes and 1 to play.

Wee-Wah Cup.—First Round.—F. C. Smith beat Jennings, 1 hole; E. C. Kent beat Davis, 4 holes and 2 to play; J. Allen beat Dinsmore, 5 holes and 4 to play; Knox beat S. M. Allen, 2 holes and 1 to play; Day beat Tailer, 6 holes and 4 to play; W. Kent beat Hamilton, 1 hole; Seton beat Young, 1 hole, (19 holes;) Graham beat Betts, 2 holes.

Some of the persons present on the links were: Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Mrs. Dwight Richardson, Miss Lena Richardson, Miss Marion Richardson, Mrs. W. B. Dinsmore, Miss Dinsmore, Mrs. G. W. Forsyth, Mrs. Addison Cammack, Miss Stokes, Mrs. F. de P. Foster, Mrs. H. W. Munroe, Mrs. E. M. Post, Miss R. P. Huntington, Miss Waldo, Mrs. Walker Smith, Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Snow, Mrs. Archbold Edgar, Mrs. J. C. Lord, Mrs. H. W. McVickar, Mrs. G. H. Hull, Mrs. William Kent, Mrs. H. C. de Rham, Miss Mary Harriman.

Postponed the Fight.

The ten round bout between Jack McAuliffe and Jack Downey, which was to have been given last night in the arena of the Eastern Athletic Club, 91 Grand Street, Williamsburg, was declared off because the club is not properly licensed. The management announces that the bout will be decided on Oct. 1.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New York Wins the Final Game and the Series from the Baltimores.

SEYMOUR'S WORK A FEATURE.

Giants Won Through Timely Batting and Good Fielding—Boston Wins and Is Only One Point Behind the Champions—Other Games.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Baltimore	87	36	.707
Boston	80	37	.706
New York	79	45	.637
Cincinnati	70	54	.565
Cleveland	65	59	.524
Washington	57	67	.460
Brooklyn	57	69	.452
Pittsburg	56	69	.448
Chicago	55	70	.440
Philadelphia	54	72	.429
Louisville	51	73	.411
St. Louis	27	96	.220

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 6; Baltimore, 4.
Boston, 12; Brooklyn, 0.
Cleveland, 18; Chicago, 7.
Philadelphia, 5; Washington, 4.
Cincinnati, 13; Pittsburg, 2, (first game.)
Pittsburg, 8; Cincinnati, 4, (second game.)

Games To-day.

Chicago in Cleveland.
Cincinnati in Pittsburg.

It was as though a pall had fallen over the Baltimore players and about 200 "rooters" who accompanied them from the Monumental City when they filed through the Polo Ground gates last evening. The Giants were the main cause of this feeling, having defeated the champions when a victory was of vital importance to them. The score board, which showed that Boston had won, only too plainly told what may come of the defeat yesterday. The average of the Baltimores was lowered so that they are now only one point ahead of the Bostons for first place. The Giants' triumph gave them the honor of winning the majority of the games with the Baltimores.

The champions will have no "hard-luck" tale to relate when they return home, nor did any "ifs" figure in their downfall. They were simply outplayed by the Giants, who, even in their crippled condition, were well nigh invincible. "Cy" Seymour played a conspicuous part in the day's programme, and in a measure the credit for the Giants' victory is due to him. His unsteadiness in the sixth inning resulted in two runs, but he recovered quickly. He displayed much courage in the fourth inning, when the champions got three men on bases after an easy chance had been offered to Gettig to retire the side. It was a trying moment for the Giant pitcher, but a single by McGraw, one of the best hitters in the league, but the latter was retired on an easy grounder to Clark. The champions made a desperate attempt for victory in the ninth. They scored one through a base on balls, and then, after one was out, got a player on second and third bases on two consecutive singles and a daring double steal. A base hit was all that was needed to tie the score, but Seymour was equal to the occasion, and the next two batters were retired on fly balls to the outfield.

Amole, a recent acquisition to the Baltimores' pitching department, began the game for the champions, but the Giants took a liking to his curves in the first two innings, and Hoffer was in the points when the Giants began their third inning. The latter was very effective, with the exception of the seventh inning. There will be no game at the Polo Grounds to-day. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	B	P	O	A	E
V.Halt'n, cf	2	1	4	0	0	0
Tiernan, lf	0	0	1	0	0	0
Joyce, 3b	2	3	1	4	0	0
Gleason, 2b	0	2	1	4	0	0
Gettig, ss	0	0	0	2	3	0
Meekin, p	1	0	0	0	1	0
McGraw, 1b	0	0	0	9	1	0
Clark, 1b	1	2	1	4	1	0
Warner, c	0	0	5	1	0	0
Seymour, p	0	1	1	4	0	0
Total	6	9	27	16	2	

BALTIMORE.	R	B	P	O	A	E
McGraw, 3b	0	2	0	0	0	0
Keeler, rf	1	1	1	0	0	0
Jennings, ss	1	2	2	4	1	0
Kelley, lf	0	1	0	0	0	0
Stenzel, cf	0	0	1	0	0	0
Doyle, 1b	0	0	1	9	1	0
Reitz, 3b	1	0	2	3	0	0
Robinson, c	1	0	0	7	0	0
Amole, p	0	0	0	1	0	0
Hoffer, p	0	0	1	1	0	0
Total	4	10	24	9	1	

New York	1	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	.—	6
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1—	4

Earned runs—New York, 2; Baltimore, 1. First base on errors—New York, 1. Left on bases—New York, 7; Baltimore, 13. Bases on balls—Off Seymour, 7; off Amole, 2; off Hoffer, 2. Struck out—By Seymour, 4; by Amole, 1; by Hoffer, 6. Three-base hits—Joyce, Keeler. Two-base hit—Stenzel. Stolen bases—Stenzel, (2,) Doyle. Double play—Reitz, Jennings, and Doyle. Umpires—Messrs. Hurst and Carpenter.

OTHER LEAGUE GAMES.

Boston, 12; Brooklyn, 0.

BOSTON, Sept. 22.—The game to-day was monotonous and one of the most uninteresting of the year. Stivetts pitched four innings, then Sullivan went in. Long retired in the fifth. Duffy going to short and Yeager to left. Shoe-string played great at short for the visitors and Smith's catching was not of the best. Payne's pitching did not bother the Bostons at all. Shoch, Jones and Payne played the best game for the visitors, while Lake, Tenney, Hamilton, Lowe, Stahl and Stivetts did the best work for Boston. Score:

Boston	2	5	0	4	1	0	0	—12
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned runs—Boston, 7. Errors—Boston, 1; Brooklyn, 5. Batteries—Boston, Stivetts, Sullivan and Lake; Brooklyn, Payne and A. Smith. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Game called on account of darkness.

Cleveland, 18; Chicago, 7.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 22.—The home team won to-day's game from the Colts almost as they pleased. The visitors played a ragged fielding game. Score:

Cleveland	2	0	6	1	3	2	3	1	—18
Chicago	2	0	1	0	3	0	0	1	—7

Earned runs—Cleveland, 7. Base hits—Cleveland, 18; Chicago, 8. Errors—Cleveland, 4; Chicago, 9. Batteries—Cleveland, Young and Zimmer; Chicago, Friend and Kittridge. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

Philadelphia, 5; Washington, 4.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22.—Philadelphia defeated Washington to-day in the last game of the season in this city. The Quakers could do very little with Swaim's pitching, and the Senators had the game well in hand in the eighth inning, when a base on balls and Shugart's home run tied the score. In the ninth Cooley's hit and Lajoie's two-bagger gave the victory to the Quakers. Score:

Washington	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0—4
Philadelphia	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1—5

Earned runs—Washington, 1; Philadelphia, 2. Base hits—Washington, 10; Philadelphia, 8. Errors—Washington, 2; Philadelphia, 5. Batteries—Washington, Swaim and Maguire; Philadelphia, Dunkle and Boyle. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

Cincinnati, 13; Pittsburg, 2.

HAWAII FOR ANNEXATION

The Senate Votes Unanimously in Favor of Ratifying the Pending Treaty.

OPPONENTS DO NOT DESPAIR.

They Still Continue Their Fight Against the Movement—Portuguese Especially Bitter—The Visiting American Statesmen at Honolulu.

HONOLULU, Sept. 14.—The vote by which the Hawaiian Senate ratified the treaty of annexation to the United States was unanimous.

The Senate convened on Sept. 8, but owing to the death of ex-Senator Rhodes adjourned until the following day. The session of the 9th lasted less than two hours, but in that time the annexation treaty was presented and ratified without a dissenting vote.

The Hawaiians who oppose annexation submitted a protest to the Senate. The committee having the subject in charge made this answer:

"The Legislature of the republic has at its last two sessions passed joint resolutions favoring annexation, and the annexation of the islands to the United States was one of the fundamental grounds for the establishment of this Government. We recommend that the protest be laid upon the table, and in doing so deem it our duty to say that in our opinion the protestants are protesting more on the grounds of sentiment than that they believe annexation would not promote the best and most lasting prosperity to the islands and all classes of people residing thereon."

Commenting upon the unprecedented vote of the upper chamber, The Iuso, the newspaper organ of the Portuguese residents, of Sept. 13 said:

"The Senate of Hawaii has unanimously ratified the convention which cedes Hawaii to the United States, not only with all mercantile property with doubtful title, but also tying up privileges which 5,000 voters of the Portuguese colony enjoy and have enjoyed, and which can only be recovered if the Congress of the United States, from a sense of justice and equity, shall concede to us the privilege to which we have a right."

The session was closed on Sept. 10, to be convened again next March in regular session.

Despite the action of the Senate, the opponents of annexation are continuing their fight, and the leaders of the movement express the utmost confidence in their ability to defeat annexation. A call has been issued for a mass meeting to be held on Sept. 18, and the indications are that it will be one of the largest ever held in the islands.

Some of the annexationists hope to be able to have Senator Morgan address the meeting with the object of changing the sentiment of the natives, but there is little likelihood of success.

Senator John T. Morgan of Alabama, Congressmen A. S. Berry, J. G. Cannon, H. C. Loudenslager, and J. A. Tawney arrived to-day and received a warm welcome. Senator Morgan stood the voyage exceedingly well, and is in excellent health.

The following article published in the Iuso shows the alarm with which the Portuguese regard annexation:

"If perchance annexation should be consummated, which we doubt, the Portuguese colony as a political factor ceases to exist, because in the Hawaiian press both here and in the United States it has been indicated with sufficient clearness that they fear the influence of the Portuguese vote in case this privilege should be conceded to them. Independence and a good government of Hawaii means prosperity for the colony, but annexation without the privilege which we speak of means ruin."

The delegates who were chosen to the American Union Party Convention have completed their platform, which is to be presented for adoption at the convention to be held to-morrow evening. The platform as arranged is short and applies solely to island affairs. One of the planks pledges the party to annexation, first, last, and all the time.

The Hawaiian annexation treaty, which was submitted to the United States Senate on June 16, but has not yet been acted upon, provides for the cession to the United States of all rights of sovereignty over the islands and all public land and property. Under it the islands would constitute a territory of the United States, with a local Legislature, subject to a veto power vested in the President.

All the treaties of the United States with other countries would be substituted for those now in force with Hawaii. The further immigration of Chinese to the islands is to be prohibited, and our laws on the subject are to be extended to Hawaii. The treaty provides for the assumption by the United States of the Hawaiian public debt of $4,000,000.

The document will probably come up for consideration in reference to or ratification—by the Senate in December.

OUR PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Beardslee Asked to Report Upon Our Naval Strength.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—Rear Admiral L. A. Beardslee of the United States Navy has arrived here with a long official report on the condition of Hawaii.

Two weeks ago the Admiral received a cable dispatch from the Secretary of the Navy, directing him to give up his post to Admiral Miller and hasten to Washington. He was instructed to bring a complete report on the condition of the dozen American warships in the Pacific, and, most important, a report of the Hawaiian Islands.

While he has little to say about what his report might contain, the Admiral gives the impression that Japan and her "bluff," as he expressed it, may receive severe criticism. In discussing the American Navy the Admiral said:

"While the country may not have as large a fleet as some of the European powers, the ships we have are of the best. Their guns cannot be surpassed. The United States can hold her own among the powers of the world when it comes to a navy, and within a few years I believe we will surpass them."

JAPANESE IN HAWAII.

Mikado Said to be Sending Organized Bands of Soldiers to Honolulu to Resist Annexation.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 22.—If the stories told by the passengers and crew of the steamship City of Peking, which arrived here from Hongkong via Honolulu on Tuesday night be true, a state of affairs exists in Hawaii which demands the attention of the State Department.

When the City of Peking arrived at Honolulu the attention of the other passengers was attracted by the remarkably symmetrical movements of 174 Japanese steerage passengers, who were disembarking.

Although classed as laborers, their well-drilled and military appearance was too palpable to escape observation and occasioned considerable comment.

The Japanese were apparently under the command of a veteran Sergeant, and divided into squads of twenty, under noncommissioned officers. During the voyage a military discipline was observed, which created comment among the other steerage passengers and the steamer's crew. It was generally believed they were sent to the islands for the purpose of forcibly resisting annexation, if necessary.

Rumors of the presence of the Mikado's soldiers are not new on the islands. It is said that more than 1,000 well-drilled men have already been landed there, and 400 veterans of the Japanese-Chinese war are expected on the next steamer.

STATE OF CHAOS IN HAITI.

Treasury Depleted and a Revolution Against President Sam Considered Almost Inevitable.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Sept. 14.—The political horizon in the the Black Republic (Haiti) is again becoming very cloudy, and those foreigners who are watching the signs of the times and are au fait with the state of the country, predict that before a very short time has elapsed the scenes of a few years ago will be re-enacted. Under the régime of Hippolite, the late President, who ruled with a firm but brutal hand, the uneasy spirits were kept, to some extent, in check, and suspects were either punished by imprisonment or at once exiled.

The new President, Tiresias Augustine Simon Sam, is not a man of the same calibre, either mentally or physically, as his predecessor, and the constant disagreements with his Ministers, the unjust and corrupt administration of his dependents, and, above all, the terrible state of depression from which the country has been suffering during the last twelve months have combined to rouse the populace into a state of ferment, which, unless promptly quelled, will undoubtedly have serious results.

The appointment of Calisthen Fouchard as Minister of Finance a few months ago was hailed with shouts of delight from the people, and he was everywhere greeted as the savior of his country. But the President's jealousy caused his downfall and exile. He is now in the United States, and it is alleged is entering into an agreement with Stewart, the new candidate for the Presidency, to stand or fall together in any attempt which may be made upon the Presidential chair. Fouchard is expected to arrive here shortly, and the ball will be set rolling.

The prevalent misery among the people, the resignation of Firmin, the successor of Fouchard, and the exactions of the Government have caused a state of chaos. Merchants refuse to lend the Government money, and as the Treasury has been depleted, a revolution is almost inevitable. The Government, too, is awakening to the state of affairs. Port-au-Prince is filled with soldiers drafted from every part of the country, and these bootless, ragged, half-starved men will fight on either side for the prospect of a good meal.

The Mayor of Port-au-Prince has apparently declared war on foreigners. The goods of Mr. Metzar, an American citizen, were seized and sold at auction recently without any cause, the charge being a general one of tripotage, or mischief making, pure spite and ill will, his friends say. A similar act of high-handed injustice on a German named Obermeyer resulted in the German Minister taking the matter up and holding the Government responsible.

Fouchard's friends in New York and Kingston are using every endeavor to promote his cause, and his many friends in Haiti are not idle.

NURSE INHERITS A FORTUNE.

Mary Burns, a Massage Operator, Gets Good News from Scotland.

Mary Burns, twenty-one years old, who is a massage operator at 9 East Twenty-seventh Street and is studying to be a trained nurse, has learned that she is heiress to a fortune of $75,000 in Scotland.

Miss Burns is tall and strong, with a good figure and an unusually pleasing face. She was an orphan and was brought up by an aunt, her mother's sister, Miss Jane Biggins of Edinburgh. When she was seventeen years old she rebelled against her aunt's strict Puritanical ideas and left home to make her own way. After working a year as governess in London she came to this country. She worked in Boston a year, and then came to New York and entered the Twenty-seventh Street establishment. She had heard nothing about her aunt until last Saturday, when she received a letter from a firm of Edinburgh lawyers saying that Miss Biggins had died July 7 and had left all her property, valued at $75,000, to her nearest relative, Mary Burns.

Miss Burns took the news coolly. She says she is glad to have the money, but does not need it, as she feels that she can make a comfortable living for herself. She intends to go to Scotland, prove her claim, take possession, and then return here, finish her course, take her diploma, and go to work just as if nothing unusual had happened.

THE LOSS OF THE CATSKILL.

Investigation as to the Responsibility for the River Collision.

The local Board of Inspectors of Steam Vessels began an investigation yesterday to fix the responsibility for the sinking of the steamer Catskill in collision with the steamer St. Johns in the North River, on Sept. 15, resulting in the loss of three lives.

Pilot Albert Turner, who held the wheel of the Catskill at the time of the collision, was the first witness. He testified that when he saw the St. Johns he blew two whistles. The St. Johns answered "contrary" with one whistle. He repeated the two whistles and was again given the contrary signal. He was going at full speed, but when he heard the contrary whistles he rang to slow down. He did not change his course.

Capt. Braisted of the St. Johns was called and said he saw only the Catskill's port light. He blew one whistle and put his helm hard over to port. The Catskill replied with two whistles. When he saw danger of collision he blew alarm whistles and rang to back down. About half a minute elapsed between the blowing of his first whistle and the collision.

Pilot Weatherwax, who was in the pilothouse with Capt. Braisted at the time of the collision, corroborated him.

Capt. Cooper of the Catskill gave testimony similar to that of Pilot Turner. He was positive that the Catskill whistled first. The board will give a decision next week.

Convention of German Baptists.

The annual convention of the Eastern German Baptist Conference was opened last night in the Second Baptist Church, Forty-third Street and Ninth Avenue. More than 100 out-of-town delegates of both sexes were present when Pastor Walter Rouschenbusch made the address of welcome. To-day the convention will organize and elect officers for the year. In the afternoon reports from the churches in the conference will be read. Then will follow the business meeting. Later the women delegates will meet and discuss church work. In the evening there will be a mass meeting of young folks, at which addresses will be made.

Date Set for Police Examinations.

The Police Board at its meeting yesterday filed the formal opinion of the Corporation Counsel that a majority of the board has the power to retire a member of the force who applies for retirement, and set these dates for examinations for promotions under the new civil service regulations: Inspectors and Captains, Oct. 5; Sergeants, Oct. 12; Surgeons, Oct. 26. Commissioner Parker asked for a copy of the letter the three other Commissioners had sent to the State Civil Service Board urging the necessity of exempting the Chief of Police from examination because of the impracticability of such examination, and President Moss promised to send it to him.

Tug and Schooner in Collision.

The New York Central Tugboat No. 20 and the schooner James McLaughlin were in collision on the North River, off Sixty-fifth Street, early yesterday morning, and the schooner was badly damaged. The tug was crossing to the New Jersey shore and the schooner was feeling her way up the river in the darkness and mist, displaying her starboard light. Through a mistake in the signals, for which each boat blames the other, the tug ran her bow into the nose of the schooner, completely disabling her. Then she threw her a line and towed her to the Jersey Flats. No one was hurt.

Tesla's Inventions May be Used.

It is said that the Kings County Electric Light and Power Company, which has an office in the Real Estate Exchange Building, Brooklyn, will put into practical use the late inventions of Nicola Tesla. The President of the company is Charles Cooper, and among the persons interested, it is said, are William Berri, President of the Board of Bridge Trustees; Seth L. Keeney, Felix Campbell, President of the People's Trust Company, and ex-Gov. Flower. No one interested in the company would say anything about its purposes yesterday.

Another Would-Be Bridge Jumper.

Arthur C. Holden, who says that he was an acrobat in Barnum & Bailey's Circus for two and a half years, drove upon the Brooklyn Bridge last night in a cab, and was arrested by Policeman Doyle just as he was taking off his coat preparatory to jumping into the river. He lives at 43 Monmouth Street, Newark, N. J. He said that he had been working as a stonecutter of late. He was locked up in the Fulton Street Station house, Brooklyn, and will be arraigned to-day on the charge of attempted suicide.

TO SAVE THE PALISADES

Members of the New Jersey Federation of Women's Clubs Inspect Them.

ENERGETIC WORK PROMISED.

A Proposal that a Drive Be Built the Entire Length of the Bluffs—Project of a Military Reservation Ridiculed.

New Jersey women's clubs have decided to interest themselves in the preservation of the Palisades. Yesterday about fifty members of the New Jersey State Federation of Women's Clubs took a sail on the steam yacht Marietta, offered to them by the owner, Harrison B. Moore, for the purpose of observing the condition of those imposing natural features of the west shore of the Hudson. The party, which was composed mostly of Presidents of women's clubs, embarked at Pier A, North River. The yacht closely skirted the New Jersey shore as far as Haverstraw Bay, and then back again to the Pennsylvania Railroad Station in Jersey City. In the party were, among others, Miss Cecilia Gains, President of the Federation and of the Jersey City Woman's Club; Second Vice President Mrs. Florence Howe Hall of Plainfield, Secretary Mrs. Edward Miles of Roselle, Mrs. Chester Loomis and Mrs. E. B. Vermilye of Englewood, Mrs. G. W. B. Cushing of Orange, Miss Emma Bridges of Westfield, Miss Carrie Boylan, Mrs. John Gifford of Princeton, Gen. and Mrs. W. C. Stryker, Col. and Mrs. Loomis Langdon, Miss Grace of Riverton, Miss May Proctor, the astronomer, of this city; Mrs. Stuart Hartshorne of Short Hills, Mrs. G. W. Case of Newark, Mrs. I. L. Scudder of Jersey City, Mrs. Ava Fuller of Jersey City, Mrs. C. W. Butler of Montclair, Miss Van Winkle, Mrs. F. W. Ritchell of Perth Amboy, Joseph Lamb, George Frederick Kunz, the mineralogist; F. P. Albert, and Harrison B. Moore, the owner of the Marietta.

On the way up the Hudson the women, in spite of the stiff breeze, remained on deck and closely scrutinized the New Jersey shore. Mrs. Lamb, Mr. Albert, who have for years been ardent agitators for the preservation of the Palisades, pointed out the danger of losing much of the natural beauty of the river front unless some preventive action were taken in the near future, and urged the necessity of taking up the matter and arousing sufficient public interest to bring about the needed legislation in that direction.

At 3 o'clock a meeting was held on the deck of the yacht, presided over by Miss Gains. She first called for a rising vote of thanks to Mr. Moore for this hospitality and practical aid to the cause. She then reviewed the brief history of the movement for the preservation of the Palisades, interest in which had been reawakened by a paper read by Mrs. K. J. Sauzade at the meeting of the federation in May last. She hoped now that a new agitation would commence in earnest, and that speedy results would be obtained.

"The movement" she said, "is based purely on aesthetic motives. Besides the practical duty of women to conserve the beauties of nature, it is incumbent upon them to uphold the ideals of the Nation. Nowhere in the world is there a more beautiful river than the Hudson, and it would, indeed, be a loss of National dignity to allow its banks to be robbed of their charms by quarrymen and sand-diggers."

Mr. Lamb followed in a brief address of the same general purport.

Mr. Kunz suggested the building of a driveway the entire length of the Palisades, which would surpass anything of the kind in the world, and would be the pride of both Jerseymen and New Yorkers.

Mrs. John Gifford made an earnest plea for the preservation of the woods covering the top and base of the Palisades.

Gen. Stryker expressed his regret that the Commissioners appointed some time ago to consider ways and means of preserving the Palisades and who had made a report recommending that they be made a military reservation, were not there to explain how it could be done. In spite of forty-one years of military study and activity, he said, he could not understand it.

Col. Langdon ridiculed the idea making a military reservation of the Palisades, and said that the Government would not take such a reservation as a gift.

Mr. Albert also advocated the establishment of a driveway, and urged the women present to use all the means in their power to arouse a popular interest in this project.

It was decided to bring this matter up at the next meeting of the federation, which will be held in October, and all present pledged themselves to active work on behalf of the movement.

HEALTH BOARD WAR ENDED.

Decision Against the Buel Faction on Staten Island.

Justice Barnard of the Supreme Court at Poughkeepsie yesterday handed down a decision that the Board of Health of Northfield, S. I., was illegally constituted. He also issued an order compelling Dr. Fred E. Barber, the health officer, to hand over all books and papers belonging to the board to his predecessor, Dr. J. Walter Wood, who had been dismissed as health officer.

The Health Board until last Spring was composed of five members. In May the Village Trustees found fault with the Health Board, and they decided to increase the number of members from five to seven. They appointed N. E. Buel and George H. Janeman, both Republicans. Charges were subsequently preferred against Dr. Barber, the health officer, of neglect of duty. At the same time Dr. Wood, the former health officer, declared that he had been illegally dismissed, as the board was illegally increased. Proceedings were commenced by Archie Fulton, former President of the board, to have the two new members ousted, and in the meantime the Board of Health had split and met as two factions. Each had its own health officer, separate meetings, adopted ordinances, &c.

Justice Barnard says that the Village Trustees had no power to increase the members of the Health Board from five to seven, no provision being made in the charter for such increase, and that the removal of Health Officer Wood was illegal.

Caught Stealing a Fence.

John Callahan and Patrick Allen, each ten years of age and of 580 Third Avenue, were arrested last night and sent to the Gerry society for stealing parts of the new bronze fence in course of erection at the residence of R. G. Dun, Madison Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street. The boys were caught in the act. They had been at work stealing the fence for the last three nights. They admitted stealing the bronze and selling it to John Kelly, a junkman, of 216 East Thirty-eighth Street, who was also arrested. The damage done to the property is estimated at $500.

Bids for Bridge Work Opened.

Bids were opened yesterday by the East River Bridge Commission for the building of the anchorages for the proposed new East River Bridge. The lowest bidders are: For the Brooklyn anchorage, J. J. O'Brien, Duncan D. McBean, and W. J. McHale of New York, $687,621; for the New York anchorage, Stanley & Ryan of New York, $716,770. The bids were many, and ran as high as $1,060,000.

Found a Deserted Negro Baby.

When Lena Ippeck, fourteen years old returned to her home at 400 East Seventy-third Street last evening, after giving her baby brother a ride, she left his carriage in the hall while she carried him up stairs. When she went to get the carriage she found it occupied by a negro baby about two months old and dressed only in a red flannel shirt. A policeman took the foundling to Bellevue Hospital.

Mrs. Annie Besant Departs.

Mrs. Annie Besant was a passenger on the American Line steamship St. Louis, which sailed for Southampton yesterday. With her were two young women and a young Hindu priest who has been assisting Mrs. Besant on her lecture tour in this country.

Belle M. Webb Dead.

Belle M. Webb, the stenographer who attempted suicide by inhaling illuminating gas at 239 West Fourteenth Street on Sunday, died at the New York Hospital yesterday.

LUETGERT MURDER TRIAL

Ex-Judge Vincent for the Defense Has Some Surprises for the Prosecution.

SAYS MRS. LUETGERT IS ALIVE

Will Prove She Wandered Away While Insane—Evidence Manufactured by the Police—Sausage Manufacturer to Testify in His Own Behalf.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—Ex-Judge Vincent, attorney for the defense in the Luetgert murder trial, twice startled the prosecution this morning. The second statement that he made was the more astounding.

That Mrs. Luetgert is alive, he said, he would prove by witnesses who had seen her since May 1, and he would also prove that the bones found in the vat were not human, but were put there by the police authorities. As for the rings asserted to be Mrs. Luetgert's, the attorney said he would show that they were not hers and that she had never seen them.

Ex-Judge Vincent's other surprise was in his opening statement, in which he referred to a man named Robert Davey, who, he said, was the original medium through which all of Luetgert's trouble arose, and whose actions resulted in Luetgert being arraigned before the bar of justice to-day, charged with murder.

"A little over a year ago Satan, in the shape of a medium-sized, well-dressed, and educated Englishman named Robert Davey, came to Luetgert, and was the cause of all his trouble," said ex-Judge Vincent. "This man came with forged letters of introduction, representing himself as a man of great means. Luetgert has always carried his heart on his sleeve, as you will see when he goes on the witness stand."

This was the first official notice that Luetgert would testify in his own behalf, and the announcement was received with a show of interest by the prosecution and the spectators.

"Davey told Luetgert he could be the sausage king of the world," went on ex-Judge Vincent. "And Luetgert believed him, for Davey was an artist in painting glowing pictures of wealth and fame. He told Luetgert he represented an English syndicate, and that a company would be organized with a capital of $500,000, and bonds for an additional $400,000 would be issued.

"The company would be known as the A. L. Luetgert Sausage and Packing Company, Davey said, and Luetgert would be given $200,000 cash and $100,000 worth of stock. Out of the cash he could pay off $50,000 of indebtedness which was covered by a mortgage on his factory.

"Mrs. Luetgert was delighted over the visions of wealth revealed by Davey's picture, and Luetgert, uneducated, honest, and without suspicion, was pleased over the prospect of ranking with the Armours, the Swifts, and Nelson Morris in the meat world. Davey had expenses during the time he was negotiating with Luetgert, whom he had induced to close his factory preparatory to the change, which was to have taken place Jan. 1, 1897. He called upon Luetgert for money and got it, in all about $25,000. Finally Davey told Luetgert the money and bonds were in the custody of the Continental Bond Company of New York. Judge Goodrich, to whom Luetgert had told his story, went to New York, but none of the bankers or bond companies of that city had ever heard of Davey. Luetgert had been swindled."

The attorney told of Luetgert's struggles after this; how his business had been injured by the closing of the factory, and in addition to the loss of $25,000 to Davey, he lost by the failure of E. S. Dreyer & Co.'s Bank. Then he borrowed $20,000 from Foreman Brothers, bankers, placing another mortgage on his factory. Finally the failure came, and the disaster drove Mrs. Luetgert to the verge of insanity. Later the woman became insane, the lawyer said, and wandered away.

The life of Luetgert was briefly sketched. He arrived in America thirty-two years ago without a dollar, counsel said, and by industry and thrift had built up an enormous business. He made 3,000,000 pounds of sausage a year, and sold it all over this country and Europe. Often there were 100,000 pounds of meat in the factory at one time, and the sales from the factory to local consumers averaged $150 per day. Nineteen years ago Luetgert married Miss Louise Bicknez, the woman he is said to have killed. She was his second wife. They had four children—two boys and two girls. The latter are now dead. Ex-Judge Vincent denied that the couple lived unhappily. He said their lives were not a continuous honeymoon, but the couple lived as happily as people in their station usually do.

The attorney's speech made an impression on those in the courtroom, and there was a more cheerful smile on Luetgert's face as he limped back to jail.

Witnesses for Defense.

This afternoon four witnesses were heard. The first witness called was ex-Judge A. A. Goodrich. The witness said that on May 3, Luetgert came to his office, and with tears in his eyes informed him that Mrs. Luetgert had disappeared. Luetgert told the witness that his wife was angry because Luetgert had lost his money, and had left him.

Ralph R. Bradley, another law partner of Attorney Vincent, testified in a similar strain to the evidence of ex-Judge Goodrich. "I saw him in my office May 4," said the witness. "Luetgert was very much depressed, and shed tears as he related his troubles to me. He said he was not only in deep financial distress, but that his wife had left him. He feared his business would be ruined."

Adolph Elandt, a drayman, testified that on May 1, he took three barrels of grease and tallow to Luetgert's sausage factory. He understood the stuff was to be used in making soap. One day toward the close of April, the witness said, he was at the Luetgert factory, and saw Mrs. Luetgert, who seemed to be depressed. She remarked that nearly everything was gone, and she thought she would go pretty soon, too, and work on a farm where no one knew her.

Rosa Gleich was called to the witness stand to impeach the evidence of Emma Schimpke, who testified for the prosecution, and said she saw Luetgert and his wife going from the Luetgert residence to the sausage factory about 10 o'clock on the night of May 1. Gottlieba Schimpke, a younger sister of Emma, also testified to this fact, but as the child afterward admitted that she did not know what State or county she was living in, her evidence was of little value. Rosa Gleich said that she was with the Schimpke girls on the night of May 1. They had all been to a dance. She declared positively that neither of the Schimpke girls had seen either Luetgert or his wife that night, and that since she testified Emma Schimpke had admitted to the witness that she had sworn falsely, and tried to get her to do the same, telling her she must not be on "Luetgert's side."

NEGRO FOOTPAD CONFESSES.

Timothy Walters Owns Up to Robbery in Haverstraw—Left for Dead.

HAVERSTRAW, N. Y., Sept. 22.—Timothy Walters, a negro, was brought here to-day from Bellevue Hospital, New York, where he had just recovered from a pistol shot wound which he said he received in a row over a game of craps.

He was taken before Justice of the Peace Redmond and confessed that he was one of the three negroes who three weeks ago walked into the saloon of Michael Sliney at Roseville and, covering Sliney's son's head with revolvers, robbed the place of $225. From there they went to Molley's saloon and shot two men.

Walters says that he was the man who went behind the counters and took the money, and that he was shot by one of his companions after the money was divided. He also said that he can tell nothing about the other two men, as he never saw them before that day.

Before Wev shot him he says he was told that they did not know him and as "dead niggers could not talk," he had better be put out of the way. He says they left him for dead in the road near the West Shore Railroad track and he got on a freight train going to New York.

The Stateback House Burned.

GALENA, Kan., Sept. 22.—The notorious Stateback House was burned by a mob last night, and every vestige of the old structure, where so many murders and other crimes were committed was destroyed. No efforts were made to extinguish the flames.

THE MONETARY COMMISSION.

Body Under the Auspices of the Indianapolis Sound Money Convention Meets in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The Monetary Commission appointed under the authority of the Indianapolis Sound Money Convention held its opening session at the Arlington Hotel in this city to-day. The commission consists of ex-Senator Edmunds of Vermont, ex-Secretary Charles S. Fairchild of New York, Stewart Patterson of Philadelphia, John W. Fries of North Carolina, T. G. Bush of Alabama, G. E. Leighton of St. Louis, W. B. Dean of St. Paul, Prof. J. L. Laughlin of Chicago, L. A. Garnett of San Francisco, Stuyvesant Fish of New York, H. H. Hanna of Indianapolis, and Robert S. Taylor of Indiana. All the members of the commission except Messrs. Fish and Garnett were present.

The purpose of the commission is to make a comprehensive investigation of the existing currency system with a view to urging a currency reform measure upon Congress at the regular session next December. The afternoon meeting was devoted to preliminary discussion of the scope of the investigation and methods to be pursued. Ex-Senator Edmunds was chosen to preside over the deliberations of the commission, and Mr. Leighton of St. Louis was elected Vice Chairman.

A special committee consisting of Messrs. Leighton, Patterson, and Fairchild was appointed for the purpose of considering the question of what expert help the commission may need in the prosecution of its work, and of suggesting methods to be followed in disposing of the questions presented. This committee will recommend that two expert Secretaries be appointed to collate in proper form the suggestions that have been received for reference to the appropriate committees. The persons to be recommended are Messrs. L. Carroll Root of New York and Mr. Willis of Wisconsin.

The appointment of three general committees will also be recommended, viz.: On Gold and Currency, on United States Currency, and on the Banking Question, to which the suggestions received will be referred.

The decision reached by the special committee will be laid before the commission to-night.

H. H. Kohlsaat and George Foster Peabody, who are members of the Indianapolis Executive Committee which appointed the commission, are sitting with the members of the general body in the preliminary stages of its work.

No Tax on Workmen's Houses.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Henry Morris, United States Consul at Ghent, reports to the State Department that the Belgian Government has exempted from building, paving, and sewerage taxes houses erected by workmen for their own use, or by building associations for workmen's occupation.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day as follows:

New York—Matthew King, Chipmonk; Scudder Smith, Shelter Island Heights; Stephen Cordes, West Saugerties.

Presidential Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The President made the following appointments to-day:

Register of the Land Office at Jackson, Miss.—JAMES HILL.

Receiver of Public Money at Jackson, Miss.—GEORGE E. MATTHEWS.

Register of the Land Office at Oregon City, Ore.—CHARLES R. MOORES.

SUICIDE OF DR. T. M. ANGSTADT.

Kills Himself in Nova Scotia, Unable to Cure a Patient—Was Once a Clergyman.

READING, Penn., Sept. 22.—Word has been received in Reading, Penn., that Dr. T. M. Angstadt, a native of Berks County, had committed suicide at Mahone Bay, Lunenburg County, Nova Scotia, under unusual circumstances.

Dr. Angstadt was graduated from the Mount Airy Lutheran Theological Seminary, Philadelphia, and became a clergyman. He received a call to a church in Mahone Bay, and after a four years' pastorate of the Lutheran Church he resigned his charge. Returning to Philadelphia, he took a course in Jefferson Medical College. Two years ago he returned to Mahone Bay and had since had a large practice.

Among his patients was a young man named Enoch Eisenhauer, who for three years had been ill with a painful disease. In the agony became so intense that he begged Dr. Angstadt to perform an operation. The doctor consented, and for a time the patient was better, but the disease returned and caused increased agony, and, although Dr. Angstadt did everything in his power to relieve the pain, he was hourly haunted by the face and cries of the sufferer.

The thought that he could neither cure nor offer further relief to young Eisenhauer finally unsettled the doctor's mind, and he killed himself. He left a will bequeathing all his property to Cyrus Eisenhauer, the father of Enoch, in trust for the latter. Under the Nova Scotia law Dr. Angstadt's will does not stand, as there were not two witnesses to the document. Riser & Schaffer, Reading lawyers, to-day had the matter placed in their hands by the deceased doctor's brother and sisters.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Boston and Albany Directors Re-elected at the Annual Meeting.

BOSTON, Sept. 22.—At the annual meeting of the Boston and Albany stockholders to-day the Board of Directors was re-elected by 64,127 votes. The Directors will organize next month.

Rock Island Increases Its Dividend.

The Directors of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company declared a quarterly dividend of 1 per cent.—double the former amount—yesterday, and elected these officers: Warren G. Purdy, First Vice President; William H. Truesday, Second Vice President, in place of Mr. Purdy; George S. Brewster, Director, and Roswell P. Flower, member of the Executive Committee. Mr. Purdy succeeds the late Benjamin Brewster, whose death left vacancies in the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee. The board appointed a committee on the refunding of the bonds of the company.

Huntington's Representatives Angry.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—C. P. Huntington's representatives here are full of wrath on account of the Attorney General's decision against the 10 per cent. discriminating clause of the tariff. When one of them was asked if they hoped to get a more specific clause from Congress in the next session he said: "The New England roads would put such a lobby here as would prevent such a clause getting through even the House, let alone the Senate."

Chicago and Northwestern.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—At a special meeting of stockholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway to-day the proposed general refunding mortgage was approved and authorized without dissent by a vote largely exceeding two-thirds of the total capital stock.

JAIL RATHER THAN WORK.

New Jersey Tramps Prefer Bread and Water to the Chain Gang.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 22.—The five tramps who are confined in the jail in this city for refusing to join the chain gang on the streets continue obstinate. Not even the threatened penalty of chaining them in the jail shed over night has brought them to terms.

When warmer weather prevailed last week the hoboes did not mind the accommodations of the shed, but the frosty air of Monday and Tuesday nights set their teeth to chattering. The jailers thought the tramps would give in, but they are still obdurate.

By the time working hour arrived to-day the tramps were partially thawed out, and when it came to a choice between work and another twenty-four hours of imprisonment the hoboes did not hesitate?

The jailers will now try a bread-and-water diet.

BUYERS ARE GOING HOME

The Reduced Rate Excursions from Interior Points Are Drawing to a Close.

ANOTHER SERIES PROBABLE

Merchants' Association Awaiting Action by the Railroads—Visiting Merchants Brought Trade and Good Reports—The Proposed Trip to Nashville.

As the period of the second series of merchants' excursions to New York draws to a close the arrivals at the headquarters of the Merchants' Association gradually diminish in numbers each succeeding day. Visiting merchants continue to arrive, but a larger number of merchants who have completed their purchases are going away. Up to the close of business last night 1,815 out-of-town merchants had returned home through the agency of the railroad department of the Merchants' Association. Of these 1,018 came from the Joint Traffic territory and 797 from the trunk-line territory. There are still several hundred tickets, or certificates, in the safe of the Merchants' Association, representing persons yet to go home.

The merchants who have left this city to return to their homes do not include those who came from points outside of the Joint Traffic or trunk-line territory, except those who came over the few roads of the South which were willing to co-operate with the trunk lines on the dates fixed by the latter for the excursions which were run from their territory. Of this class of persons there was a large number, but their tickets did not enter into the count made. Concerning the application of the Merchants' Association for dates for new excursions from Joint Traffic and trunk-line territory, in the latter part of October and first part of November, nothing has yet been concluded, but there is reason to believe that the concessions asked for will be granted.

President William F. King said yesterday: "One of the most gratifying results of those visits by out-of-town merchants has been the way in which they have expressed themselves about the condition of the country, the trade prospects for the Fall and Winter, and their appreciation of the work which has been done by the Merchants' Association in setting forth the supremacy of New York as a market centre, and in obtaining reduced rates from some of the railroads."

The special committee appointed by the Merchants' Association to arrange for a delegation of New York business men to attend the Tennessee Centennial Exposition in Nashville on the 11th, 12th, and 13th of next month issued a circular yesterday, which will be mailed to all business men in New York City. This circular says that it is proposed to leave here on a special train in time to reach Nashville by Oct. 11, and remain there for three days. The entire trip will occupy a little less than a week. There are several routes by which Nashville may be reached, but the cost for each individual, including transportation, sleepers, meals going and coming, sleeping accommodations, and meals while in Nashville, everything to be done in a thoroughly first-class manner, will not exceed $100.

New resident members enrolled by the Secretary of the association yesterday were: Bankers and brokers—Fuller, Blair & Co.; real estate agents and brokers—Leonard J. Carpenter Company; tailors' trimmings—William H. Lent & Co.; manufacturers of Hoorice—Young & Smylie; decorators—the Tiffany Glass and Decorating Company.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Leaves of absence have been granted as follows: Lieut. W. W. Galbraith, Fifth Artillery, for six months on surgeon's certificate, with permission to go beyond sea; Lieut. J. A. Lockwood, Fourth Cavalry, for three months, from Oct. 20.

Post Chaplain Delmer R. Lowell, having been found by an army retiring board incapacitated for service on account of disability, is retired from active service.

Lieut. Farrand Sayre, Eighth Cavalry, is relieved from duty at the Florida Agricultural College, Lake City, Fla., and will join his troop.

The following transfers are made in the Second Infantry: Capt. Edmund K. Webster, from Company H to Company I; Capt. William R. Abercrombie, from Company I to Company H.

The following changes in orders and in the stations and duties of officers of the Subsistence Department are made: So much of orders as direct Major Henry B. Osgood to proceed to Denver, Col., and relieve Major William L. Alexander of his duties as Purchasing Commissary at that place, is revoked; Capt. George D. Davis is relieved from temporary duty with the Purchasing Commissary at Chicago, and from duty pertaining to the flood sufferers, and will proceed from Washington and relieve Major William L. Alexander of his duties of Purchasing Commissary at that place.

Lieut. Robert L. Bullard, Tenth Infantry, is detailed to attend the encampments of the National Guard of Tennessee at the Tennessee Centennial Exposition until Oct. 30.

Navy.

Passed Assistant Engineer F. M. Bennett is detached from the Texas Oct. 1, and ordered to the New York.

Passed Assistant Engineer K. McAlpine is detached from the Norfolk Navy Yard Sept. 30, and ordered to the Texas Oct. 1.

Lieut. Commander A. S. Prime is detached from steel inspection at Harrisburg and ordered to the Pensacola Navy Yard.

Passed Assistant Engineer W. H. Allderdice is detached as inspector of machinery at Hillman's Works, Philadelphia, Oct. 4, and ordered to the Newport Oct. 5.

Passed Assistant Engineer G. W. McElroy is ordered as inspector of machinery at the Harlan & Hollingsworth Works, Wilmington, Del., Oct. 4.

CHILD ACCUSED HER MOTHER.

Little Ethel Middleton Was Caught Robbing a Private Letter Box—Her Contradictory Stories.

Ethel Middleton, a curly-haired, bright-faced child of ten years, was arraigned with her mother in the Gates Avenue Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday. The child was charged with having robbed the private mail box of Henry B. N. Disbrow, at his home, 914 Jefferson Avenue. Upon Ethel's statement that her mother had told her to take the letters, Mrs. Middleton was also taken into custody.

Mrs. Middleton is the widow of Henry Middleton, who was a Deputy Sheriff under Sheriffs Williams and Stegman. Ethel is the younger of two children, the elder being a boy thirteen years old. Mrs. Middleton moved with her two children into one of the flats at 914 Jefferson Avenue in August last. The Disbrow family have lived there for a long time. Mr. Disbrow acts as a collector for Central Council of the Catholic Benevolent Legion. As such he receives a great deal of money through the mail. Since Jan. 1 money mailed to him has been missed. The police were notified, but were unable to detect the thief. It was finally agreed to prepare two decoy letters—one containing 60 cents in coin and the other a promise to pay $5 on the next day.

The decoy letters were placed in the box, and while the detectives were watching the house on Tuesday night, they saw little Ethel pull the envelopes from the box, open them, pocket

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK—
Publication.....Printing House Square
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Low's, 3 Northumberland Av.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy, Lysberg.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarsbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.
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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Nature—8:15.
BIJOU—The Wrong Mr. Wright—8:15.
BROADWAY—Half a King—8:15.
DALY'S—The Circus Girl—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—Secret Service—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—A Southern Romance—8:20.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Shall We Forgive Her?—8:15.
GARDEN—A Bachelor's Romance—8:15.
GARRICK—A Stranger in New York—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Man-o'-War's-Man—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Old Homestead—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15.
HOYT'S—A Bachelor's Honeymoon—8:30.
KNICKERBOCKER—In Town—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Promenade Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—Change Alley—8:10.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—American Institute Fair—Day and Evening.
MANHATTAN—What Happened to Jones—8:15.
OLYMPIA MUSIC HALL—The Cat and the Cherub—Vaudeville—8:15.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 and 7:30.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
STAR—The Fair in Midgettown—8:15.
WALLACK'S—A Coat of Many Colors—8:15.
WEBER & FIELDS'—The Glad Hand—Vaudeville—8:00.

See Amusement Advertisements.—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 23, 1897.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

MR. LOW'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Low makes a candid appeal to the sense, the conscience, and the manliness of the Republicans of Greater New York. We have no doubt that as citizens they will respond to it, nor any doubt, if the organization of their party fairly represents them, that it will respond by the nomination of Mr. Low.

Unless the Citizens' Union shall ask him to retire—of which it has "not the slightest idea"—he says: "I am in the field to stay and to make as strong a fight as I can for the cause I have the honor to represent." That point being settled, the situation being thus cleared of the confusion artfully brought into it by the politicians, Mr. Low says: "I earnestly hope to see a united front in this campaign on the part of men of all sorts of political belief, acting in whatever way may be most natural for them, who are willing to join in the great struggle to secure for the city, under its new charter, such an administration of its government as will make the welfare of the city at all times its first concern."

"The welfare of the city at all times the first concern." That is the issue. On that why should not Republicans support the one actual or possible candidate who by the severe test of experience is proved to be sound and strong and trustworthy in his fidelity to the principle? The great body of them are firmly opposed to Tammany Hall. They believe, as Mr. Low believes, that "that is a name indissolubly associated with our municipal dishonor, and it would be a stinging shame to us all if the greatest experiment in municipal government ever made in this country were to be made under its leadership." Such humiliation can be avoided by the election of Mr. Low, and according to general belief, it can be avoided in no other way. The nomination of a separate Republican ticket would be courting the "stinging shame." What possible decent excuse can be offered for such a course? Even if the precedent cited by Mr. Low in his Brooklyn experience were not conclusive, taking the facts as they are, what benefit, what gratification can any honest Republican find in a policy that would elect a Tammany Mayor?

Nor is such a plan without grave danger for Mr. PLATT, should he be rash enough to adopt it. He could not explain it to any man of common sense. He could not refute the charge that he preferred a Tammany Mayor, because he could deal with him, nor escape the infamy that guilt of such a charge involves. To lose the Greater New York, which he forced on his party in the Legislature, would be bad enough. To sell it for a mess of patronage would be still worse. And that is precisely what Mr. PLATT would be believed to be doing if he should insist on a separate Republican nomination.

This is the situation as concerns Republicans. It is the same for Democrats. The Citizens' Union and its candidate appeal to men of all parties, not against the party they prefer in National matters, but for union on a matter outside of or separate from party. Mr. Low so clearly and simply and completely represents this position that it is plain that the Union has made no mistake in its candidate.

THE ENGLISH SILVER POLICY.

The meeting at the London Clearing House yesterday is a striking evidence of the strong feeling of the financiers of England in regard to any possible disturbance of absolute confidence in the gold standard. Not since the stormy times in the early part of the century has any action by the Bank of England or by any of its officers been so strongly criticised.

The more the recent incident is examined, the less clear is it what motive of business expediency could have moved the Governor of the Bank of England. It is to be noted that what he actually has done is neither new nor necessarily important. Even if he had the authority of the Directors—which does not appear—the proposition conveyed by him to the Chancellor of the Exchequer is identical with the one that the British Government has submitted repeatedly to an international monetary conference, and which has been regarded as entirely inadequate. It is, moreover, an extremely vague proposition. The bank might hold one-fifth of its reserve in silver provided the mints of France were opened to free coinage and provided the buying and selling price were "satisfactory." As France has twice refused to open her mints, not merely when this bait was offered, but when the free coinage of silver in India was also offered, she will hardly do so now.

Nevertheless, the action of the Governor of the bank has excited very deep feeling, and it is not easy to see why it was taken. The Governor may have some notion that it will promote free coinage in France and in this country, and that this may steady the exchange with India, but the great body of English sentiment is dead opposed to any such idea. Both statesmen and financiers agree that the free coinage of silver would break down, would have no such effect, would confuse and demoralize trade, and especially that England should take no part whatever in bringing it about. If the Governor had no good reason based on the bank's interest to make the announcement he has made, the alternative explanation is that he was under pressure from the Government. But why should the Government exert such pressure? The question seemed to be sleeping, if not settled. Why disturb it? We confess that we cannot yet penetrate the mystery that surrounds this episode, and the development of the situation will be awaited with keen curiosity and some uneasiness.

A DIFFERENCE.

We are indebted to our hysterical but esteemed contemporary, The Sun, for its republication of some editorial opinions expressed by THE TIMES in former years about making nominations and conducting elections of municipal officers. Modesty and a distaste for pretending to be always right would have forbidden THE TIMES to indulge in backward flights to prove to its readers that in 1894 and in 1895 it cherished the hope that in choosing candidates for city offices the people would be governed by plain, practical, decent consideration of the demonstrated fact that it is altogether better for everybody concerned that Tammany Hall should not be permitted to use the City Government simply as a part of its political machine.

Because THE TIMES condemned the premature and ill-advised nomination in 1894 by the Good Government Clubs of a straight reform ticket, when that nomination plainly imperiled the chances of an effective combination against Tammany Hall, does not occur to us now as good reason why The Sun, then zealously supporting Tammany Hall, but now frantically opposed to it, should stand with PLATT in the way of that union which THE TIMES then declared was the only hope of beating Tammany Hall. To be sure, THE TIMES was of the opinion in 1894 that it was essential to the defeat of Tammany that the ticket should be on the Republican ballot. We are not now sure that this is essential; but its desirability cannot be doubted.

It is not worth while to follow The Sun's quotations from THE TIMES in 1895, for, whether editorial or otherwise, they appear to show that this newspaper was in 1895, as it is in 1897, controlled by a desire that the voters of this city should be afforded an opportunity to name and vote for candidates who would in character and competency best represent and satisfy an awakened public spirit and a strengthening determination that good municipal government rather than the success of Tammany Hall should be the object of the contest.

The Sun can have no doubt whatever that the nomination of Mr. Low is altogether unlike the nominations made by the Good Government Clubs in 1894 and 1895. The nominations of 1894 and 1895 were made by a comparatively small number of zealous but ill-advised persons; that of Mr. Low was insisted upon by some 127,000 voters, backing a strong organization. The nominations of 1894 were of men not well known; that of 1897 is of a man known to be in sympathy with those who desire to secure municipal government free from constraint by either Democratic or Republican "bosses." There was no chance that the candidates of 1894 could win. If the nomination of Mr. Low is supported by all Democrats and Republicans who distrust Tammany Hall and dread its restoration to power, it must win. If the Republicans manifest their concern for decent government by "deviation from a 'straight' course," they will make Mr. Low invincible and win victory with honor.

BLUNDERED BETTER THAN THEY KNEW

Even Senator ELKINS, Mr. JOSEPH NIMMO, and Senator MORGAN, the three persons most conspicuous in precipitating the dispute about the discriminating duty of 10 per cent., and particularly Senator MORGAN, ought to be willing to admit that they have contributed, by their share of the blundering of Congress with the Tariff bill, to just the adverse opinion that Attorney General MCKENNA has rendered. The chief contentions of Mr. ELKINS and Mr. NIMMO were rejected, to be sure; but it was only because Mr. MORGAN had provided an aptly timed amendment to the Revised Statutes that clearly knocked in the head the Elkins attempt to surreptitiously do something that he knew could not be accomplished openly and above board.

The attempt to provide a new rule for the application of the 10 per cent. discriminating duty was made by Mr. ELKINS in consequence of the refusal or neglect of the Senate to report and pass a bill introduced by him to make the 10 per cent. discrimination apply to all the countries with which we have commerce. His avowed purpose in seeking to apply the discrimination against all cargoes carried in vessels not of the United States was to make it cheaper to import goods in United States vessels. By the granting of what would be practically a bounty to American vessels he hoped to develop a demand for ships owned by Americans and sailed under the American flag.

But Mr. ELKINS knew that there were obstacles in the way, and rather serious obstacles. Before we could impose the discriminating tax we must get rid of treaties—some thirty of them—with foreign countries, by which we are bound, under the favored-nation clause, to deal reciprocally with those countries. Mr. ELKINS's proposition was to abrogate all these treaties in so far as they were opposed to his plan. The unwisdom or inexpediency of doing this was indicated by the refusal of Mr. FRYE's Commerce Committee to make a favorable report of the measure.

Mr. ELKINS and some of those who share his hopes of a merchant marine revived by the imposition of discriminating taxes were aware that it was impossible to secure the adoption of his bill as an amendment to the Tariff bill, if the entire proposition were to be open to discussion, first in the Senate and afterward in the House. He knew that to persist in having it discussed would defeat the Tariff bill itself. The plan was chosen of sneaking in, first by amendment in a careless Senate and then by manipulation of complaisant conference committees, what Mr. ELKINS and Mr. NIMMO believed to be enough of the substance of the scheme to make it work.

We think we are justified in assuming, now that the Attorney General has alluded to the matter, that Mr. NIMMO and some other promoters of this sort of underhand legislation may have been less concerned about the prodigious development of American shipping that was to follow the imposition of the 10 per cent. tax than they were about the immediate benefit that was to be gained by the American Pacific railroads by compelling foreign vessels to land their cargoes at American rather than British ports. If Mr. MCKENNA had submitted an opinion more acceptable to Mr. NIMMO, this expectation might have been realized; but it is conceivable, even probable, that the period of rejoicing would have been short, and that the eventual gains of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the chief British line to be injured by an invariable discriminating tax, would have been greater than the losses it was likely to suffer.

Senator MORGAN was evidently not consulted by the promoters of the Elkins amendment. If he had been, he would not have provided the Attorney General with an amendment of Section 4,228 of the Revised Statutes that was more specific than the Elkins amendment, passed the same day, and which appeared to repeal the section. Mr. MORGAN has great capacity for crossing his Senatorial associates, but it is inconceivable that Mr. ELKINS was aware of the potential injury to his scheme concealed in Mr. MORGAN'S amendment to the law which Mr. ELKINS fancied was to be repealed by grace of the conferrees.

In the absence of the Morgan amendment, and with the pressure of the interested railroads and prospective shipbuilders constraining him, it is probable that Attorney General MCKENNA'S opinion would have been favorable to Mr. ELKINS'S understanding of Section 22. The Morgan amendment to Section 4,228 justified the doubt of Mr. MCKENNA about the intent of Congress. He chose to believe that the section amended was not to be repealed; and all that was left of Mr. ELKINS'S amendment after that conclusion was reached was ineffective to change existing law or the practice of many years.

PARK AND GARDEN.

It is very desirable that the question at issue in the matter of the Botanical Garden in Bronx Park should be settled soon and decisively. It is a pity that it should not have been settled by the acquiescence of the managers of the garden in the report of the landscape architects. If they had modified their scheme so as to make it acceptable to the men who were invoked to prevent any needless diminution of the attractiveness of the park as a park, work might now be going on to the satisfaction of everybody concerned. And everybody concerned means the whole population of the city, which has an interest in the preservation of Bronx Park from needless injury, and which will have a very much stronger interest in it a decade or a generation hence, when the city shall be built up solidly to its borders. A radical mistake made now will then be both manifest and irreparable.

It is evident that the members of the Board of Estimate are by no means clear about their duty in respect to the appropriation for proceeding with the work. On the one hand, there is the urgency of the projectors of the garden, whose public spirit and munificence are unquestioned. This is increased by the fact, pointed out by the Mayor, that subscriptions to a considerable amount will lapse and have to be renewed if the work is not soon begun. On the other hand, there is the consideration that the first experts in the country have given their opinions that the plan in accordance with which it is proposed to go to work is not the best disposition to make of the large sum of public money appropriated for the garden. Their report also in effect sets forth that the execution of that plan would diminish the value of the very much larger and more important investment which the city has made in Bronx Park.

More light is needed by the members of the Board of Estimate, who are not, and do not profess to be, experts in the making either of botanical gardens or of parks. It seems that the best way to obtain it might be by a public hearing upon the question, which will give every one who has a right to an opinion an opportunity to express it. Such a hearing could not fail to enlighten not only the board but the public upon what is an important question of what are properly to be called "municipal politics."

THE TORPEDO BOAT FLOTILLA.

The departure of five torpedo boats from this port on Oct. 1 as a sort of "mosquito" squadron of evolution will be an interesting and thoroughly novel incident in the development of our new navy. When the original squadron of evolution, christened the "white squadron," because it contained the first four of our new white cruisers, the Chicago, Atlanta, Boston, and Yorktown, went abroad to try to convince foreign nations that the United States was growing up, we were justly proud of it and hailed it as the forerunner of a navy which might command respect. Only recently a squadron of powerful battleships and armored cruisers, the Iowa, Massachusetts, Indiana, Maine, Texas, New York, and Brooklyn, second to none in the world in their classes, made a tour of our northeastern coast and demonstrated that they were capable of performing evolutions at sea as well as any ships afloat. The Chicago, flagship of the first squadron of evolution, was out of date several years ago and had to be brought up to the requirements of the present at an expenditure of $300,000. So has our navy advanced in ten years, and now we are to witness the departure of our first flotilla of torpedo boats, a departure fully as significant as that of the original white squadron.

The cruise of the Foote, Porter, Dupont, Ericsson, and Cushing will be wholly experimental, and the most sanguine of patriots must expect mishaps and perhaps breakdowns. It is partly to find out just wherein our "mosquito" war fleet is liable to such misadventures that this cruise has been planned, and no one should be ready to call our torpedo boats failures if their first appearance on the stage of action is not wholly successful. That the cruise will accomplish a great deal in the way of giving the officers of the fleet experience in handling the torpedo type under all the varying conditions of actual service at sea cannot be doubted, and if it achieves no other result it will fully demonstrate the wisdom of Acting Secretary ROOSEVELT in ordering it.

The exploration of the coast waters, which is to be made, will be of incalculable value. Such an exploration of the waters of Long Island Sound has already been made by the naval militia of this city, and in spite of the fact that the work was done by young and inexperienced men, most of them mere amateurs, its value has been established by the praise bestowed upon it by the officers of the Naval War College at Newport, where the records of the work were placed on file for future reference. Our coast, with its bays and sounds, affording sheltered inland passage close to the sea for vessels of light draught, is peculiarly adapted to torpedo boat operations, and in no way can accurate knowledge of such bodies of water as Pamlico and Albemarle Sounds be obtained except by actual reconnoissance conducted in vessels designed for work there. Mr. ROOSEVELT'S plan ought to repay the labor of execution very generously, and the flotilla should be sent out of New York Harbor with all naval honors.

The Rev. THEODORE L. CUYLER in a letter to The Tribune says:

"Two evenings before the Presidential election in 1884 I had a free conversation with Mr. Low, (who was then the Mayor of Brooklyn,) and, as we were on intimate terms, he said to me: 'I shall vote for Mr. BLAINE, but I have steadily refused to address any Republican meetings. My reason is that I was nominated as a non-partisan; I was elected as a non-partisan Mayor, and thousands of Democrats gave me their votes on the strength of my solemn assurance that as Mayor I would serve Brooklyn and not any party or faction. I have refused to take part in any partisan demonstration, and I will not violate my solemn pledges, however I may be misunderstood or abused."

Mr. Low stood then where he stands now, and where every rational Republican or Democrat can safely stand, loyal to his National party in what concerns that party, and loyal to his city in what concerns the city deeply and the party not at all.

The Republican "leaders" have had a good deal to say about Mr. Low's nomination by a "self-appointed body." The Citizens' Union acts with 127,000 voters behind it and with their express authority. Mr. QUIGG announces that Mr. OLCOTT will be the Republican candidate. He only professes to have 80,000 voters enrolled, and he does not pretend to have consulted even these. Mr. QUIGG is not "self-appointed"; he is appointed, directed, opened and shut by Mr. PLATT, but which is the more "representative," "authoritative," "responsible," &c.?

There need, of course, be no alarm at the appearance of two cases of yellow fever in this port, even if there be no doubt of the correctness of the diagnosis at quarantine. President WILSON of the Board of Health takes only proper credit to his department in saying that the sanitary condition of the city is so good that there is no danger that any disease will become epidemic. But there is an even more obvious reliance than that in such weather as we have had during the past two or three days. It is extremely unfavorable to the spread of any zymotic disease. Yellow fever, in particular, has never been able to survive a hard frost, so that the introduction of yellow fever into New York at the end of September would not be formidable even if we had relapsed into a Tammany Department of Street Cleaning and a Tammany Department of Public Health.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—There is no longer room for doubt that large quantities of gold exist in the Yukon country, and that fact makes certain a rapid growth of its population. The newcomers will have to live, somehow or other, and it is for the interests of the whole country, as well as for those of the miners, that the living should be somewhere between endurable and comfortable. Despite the terrible tales we have heard, the Yukon country is not without resources in the way of food, for it has supported a good many people for a good many years, and there is no reason why, by the exercise of judicious energy, the present means and methods of subsistence should not be rapidly and greatly developed. No more hopeful scheme has yet been suggested than the introduction of reindeer, and the Government is already taking steps to put a small number of these animals at the service of the miners. Reindeer will be practically self-supporting, and they will provide both a new supply of food and a new means of communication which snowstorms will not interrupt. With their help, it will probably be discovered that on the Yukon as in all other arctic and subarctic regions, Winter, instead of putting an end to travel, renders it comparatively easy and swift.

—These are the days when lots of people are getting back from vacations that included more or less railway traveling, and it is quite certain that many of them will thrill responsive to a complaint about the excessively modest way in which towns reveal their names to the traveler passing through them. The person traversing this and other countries has no difficulty in learning what pill to take for his dyspepsia, what plaster to apply to his lame back, what powder to use on his teeth, or with what soap to wash his hands. Every hamlet and city, and all the places in between, scream advice at him on these subjects by means of huge signs posted where he cannot help reading them, however little he may be in need of such instruction. If, however, he is struck by the beauty or liveliness of any big town or little one through which his train carries him, his only chance of learning its name—unless he makes himself oonoxious to the conductor by asking questions—is to look for a little board stuck up on some dark corner of the railway station, and, unless he has both luck and sharp eyes, the chances are that he will be whizzed by with curiosity unsatisfied. The result is that, instead of advertising the merits of that town by mentioning them to his friends, and instead, possibly, of becoming a resident of it some day, the only feeling excited in him is one of irritation, soon to be displaced by entire forgetfulness. This is a matter to which towns should attend on simplest business principles. The railways, to which it is now left, have no particular reason to spend money for big signs of this kind. They are interested only in carrying people from place to place, and American restlessness already makes that a sufficiently profitable task. The local officials must do the work if it is to be done at all, and the residents of each town should see that they perform their duty. It has been so long neglected, no doubt, owing to the fact that everybody knows so well where he or she lives that it rarely occurs to him or her that other people do not possess the same valuable information.

—If the average broker were as timid a creature as he can pretend to be when he has "sold short" a few hundred shares of stock, any half dozen tramps could go down into Wall Street, and, with perfect safety to themselves, rob all the offices there of everything they contain that is worth taking. The half dozen tramps, however, would better not try it. The brokers, despite the fine asumption of terror which they can put on when talking, for instance, of the prospects of a war with Spain, are a rather athletic lot, and in case of real danger they would show no less inclination than ability to use their strength in the defense either of themselves or of their country. No maiden, old or young, will scream more loudly than they at the sight of a mouse, when the screaming pays, that is, but they would brace up surprisingly if confronted by a lion.

PERSONAL.

—Rye, a town where wealth is almost as abundant as it is in any part of Westchester, the stamping ground of millionaires, and where the claims to great social eminence are even more numerous than the dollars, has just distinguished itself by sending "BOB" FITZSIMMONS to represent its aristocrats at a Republican County Convention. Considering that FITZSIMMONS rises only about an inch above his ears, and is considered exceptionally unintelligent, even for a pugilist, his selection by the Republicans of Rye for this highly important office casts a flood of light on suburban politics, and reveals how much and what sort of interest in public affairs is taken by the very pretentious "better element" in this and other outlying parts of the metropolis. The members of this class can find days and weeks of time for efforts to reduce their taxes, but they are too busy ever to attend a primary, or to do more than utter horrified exclamations when they find themselves represented in conventions by men like FITZSIMMONS and see the sort of nominations which he and his congenial fellow-delegates proceed to make. It is to laugh—or to weep, according to one's temperament.

—Can it be that explorers occasionally contemplate the achievements of other explorers with that air of saddened fatigue with which one singer will—once in a long time—listen to the performance of a contemporary, not to say rival, artist? A vague hint to that effect might possibly be discovered in the fact that Gen. GREELY has taken considerable pains to explain why Lieut. PEARY has been to a lot of rather useless trouble in bringing south the great Cape York meteorite. This stone, Gen. GREELY says, is of little value "either as a relic or for the iron it contains," but he does not reveal who, if anybody, ever claimed for it either of those kinds of worth. The usual theory about meteorites is that they are valuable as meteorites, and Lieut. PEARY is likely to find considerable pleasure in emphasizing that view of meteorites in general and of his meteorite in particular. Meteorites are interesting things, even if they are not very valuable, and this one, which is the largest, so far as known, that ever reached the earth, and which has been the subject of occasional conversation ever since Sir JOHN ROSS first heard of it in 1818, is not likely to be broken up for use as road ballast. We have the Palisades for that.

—Daily, in one form or another, Mr. LEMUEL ELY QUIGG, acting under instruction, no doubt, repeats the following syllogism: "President Low said that he would not run for Mayor unless it were shown that he is a unifying force; it has been shown that he is not a unifying force, and yet he is running for Mayor; therefore he has broken his word and is not a man to be trusted." This chain of argument is straight enough, but it breaks the moment one comes to examine the minor premises in the light of a reasonable definition of "unifying force." Mr. LEMUEL ELY QUIGG assumes that what the term means is a force uniting all elements of opposition to Tammany Hall; what those whom he addresses mean by it is a force uniting all the elements in favor of good municipal government. So understood, the negative disappears from the minor premise, Mr. LEMUEL ELY QUIGG'S conclusion falls to the ground, and—he would better go back to headquarters for new instructions and a new syllogism.

POLITICS AND ROBINS.

Mr. Dixon Confesses that the $525 Fine Was a Good Joke.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me a word of comment on your personal criticism of me in this morning's issue of your paper. You say that I defend machine politics and denounce attempts at reform.

True, I have somewhat fallen from grace as to machine politics. I was led last year into the support of a machine Republican for President by the name of William McKinley, breaking for the first time in my life with the Democratic faith of my Southern fathers. But then THE TIMES should not be too hard on me for this. There are others. The truth is, I felt great joy last year when I considered the solidity and power of the mere machinery, that, obedient to machine leadership, stood in solid ranks and, asking not the reason why, voted for that machine candidate.

I confess, too, that I am afraid of "reforms" and "reformers" whose lack of the rudiments of common sense in methods now imperils the cause represented by them by this machinist, McKinley. For that cause has yet to win its first victory or defeat in 1900. I confess, also, that if in this contest I have to choose between a Publican and a Pharisee, I will take the Publican. I like his character better. If I have to choose between a Democrat who represents the common people, though Tammany help to nominate him, and a dude nominated by a group of little society pimples backed by a band of factional party conspirators, I may even yet be forced to return to the faith of my fathers and vote a ticket named by Tammany. I did once vote for Richard Croker as a Presidential Elector in the days of one Grover Cleveland. But then THE TIMES should remember there are others.

And then you intimate that the one crushing reply to all I have said about this municipal crisis is "Robins!" Undoubtedly that reply is ample enough to satisfy the average intellect of the leaders of the Citizens' Union. A little will go a long way with some people.

Allow me to confess here also that the robin joke is a good one on me. Undoubtedly. Being born in the South, my mother was wicked enough to raise me on robin pie—and I had a rude awakening from my boyish dreams in your cold and cruel Northern courts. And I paid my little fine of $525. But you are mistaken about my desire to lay their ghosts. It was the best financial investment I have ever made, for, thanks to a fun-loving press, the joke became a National one, and the next year my lecture bureau raised my fee from $75 to $125. The only thing that keeps me from getting rich now is that I am fool enough to preach instead of following the ghosts of those robins and earning $20,000 annually on the lyceum platform. Yes, it is a good joke. I enjoy a good joke myself. But let me call to your attention one thing about those robins you may have forgotten. My aim was pretty fair. I killed twenty-seven. That was five years ago. I have lived in the open air much since. I think I'm a better shot now than at that time. I may have been a little out of season then. I hope I am shooting in season now—and I trust that at least a few buckshot will take effect in the overlarge diaphragm of the Citizens' Union.

Your answer is that my friends and foes still remember the robins. Good. I like to give my friends pleasure. As to my foes—they have always been my best friends. Sincerely,

THOMAS DIXON, JR.

The Ashland House, New York, Sept. 21, 1897.

Arbitrary Usury.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have not time to read Mr. Piper's book, and very little to reply to your correspondent's questions. But to his inquiry, "Does he call the variations of sterling exchange rates a rise and fall in gold value?" my answer is, No; certainly not. The value of the gold dollar remains the same. The 100 cents to our dollars (whether the dollar be gold or silver) do not change value under any circumstances whatever, save when they become a commodity, governed by arbitrary usury, and then only nominally changed. Variations of sterling exchange rates are due to arbitrary usury; it has no foundation either in necessity or truth. The man in the United States who is the "hardest pressed" for gold, with which he has been forced, by arbitrary usury, to pay the interest on his mortgage, is forced, because so pressed, to pay for it more than 100 cents to the dollar. That excess is called premium. That he wants just $100 in gold does not matter, not in the least; he gets only that which the usurer elects to give on that date. It may be but $50 if the usurer is a "bully" and the man in need only an ordinary human being, struggling to do his share toward making this country the ideal country of the world.

CONCESSIONIST.

The Drawbridge Absurdity.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your article to-day in relation to the absurdities of the laws regarding navigation on inland waters is very timely, and I hope you and your valuable paper will follow this matter up and start an agitation, so that the traveling public will have a change in this respect. It is very annoying to people living out of town to have their train held up anywhere from ten to twenty minutes to allow a catboat with a boy in it to pass through. I have frequently been detained ten or fifteen minutes for a sloop or a catboat that was probably a mile distant when the man on the draw espied it and flagged the train. Only this morning the train leaving West End at 7:11 o'clock was delayed twenty minutes by two draws, one over the Raritan and the other over Newark Bay. One of the boats which they had to wait for was a little boat carrying one man and a boy.

Such absurd laws should be wiped out by an act of Congress as soon as possible, and I trust that you will follow this matter up until this evil to the traveling public is remedied.

RICHARD DEEVES.

New York, Sept. 21, 1897.

From an Appreciative Reader.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a long-time reader of THE TIMES I wish to congratulate you upon the high state of perfection to which you have brought it, and, at the same time, to congratulate the citizens of New York upon now having a real, an ideal newspaper, that they can be proud of, rely upon, and enjoy from every point of view. I am not unfamiliar with the abundant signs of its recent rapid growth in both circulation and influence, and it must be a source of gratification to all who wish our Nation and city well that such a paper is so fast forging to the front. With its present intrinsic merits and the steadily advancing public appreciation of them, it certainly cannot be long before it will hold the enviable position in which it so long was preeminent—as the greatest, the most influential, and most admired newspaper in New York. It seems to me, and I know to hosts of others, that in its various departments which won and held its fame it is far superior now to then. Its admirable financial department is assuredly at the highest point of value ever attained, and how any investor, operator, or financier can be thoroughly posted to-day upon the daily essentials of his business without THE TIMES I cannot conceive. Nor can a lawyer afford to miss its daily condensations of current decisions so happily set forth under the caption "Legal Notes," to say nothing of the very full and satisfactory court calendars. But I am straying from my point, which was to assure you that all right-thinking men and women must be glad that you chose to rehabilitate THE TIMES along clean, conservative, and wholesome lines, instead of listening to the siren voice of sensation and its attendant large circulation; that you chose the applause and gratitude of the intellectual and influential element of the community instead of the larger, and perhaps more pecuniarily profitable audience, the rabble. To your honor you preferred the right, in a necessarily smaller field, to greater riches in a debased one; respect rather than renown; dignity and influence rather than banging tom-toms to "astound the groundlings and make the vulgar stare."

WELL-WISHER.

New York, Sept. 22, 1897.

ANTI-ANNEXATION HAWAIIANS.

The Recent Registration of Voters Indicates that They Are in an Overwhelming Majority.

From The Honolulu Independent, Aug. 18.

No wonder is it that the Government withheld to the latest hour the publication of the total vote registered on the Hawaiian Islands for the next election.

Where formerly 14,000 was the total vote the oligarchy in the fourth year of its existence can only find 2,687 males willing to register their votes and aid the Government's plans at the polls, and only 816 votes on the Island of Oahu with the capital city having an estimated population of 25,000.

And out of this number of 2,687 more than two-thirds are probably receiving directly or indirectly Government pay. One thousand, it is credited, are citizens' guards and about 500 in the uniformed army, and then there is a number of Government employes not bearing arms, except, perhaps, as sharpshooters or on the reserve list.

Now let us turn to our last census and remember that the voting population has probably been increased to the extent of at least 2,000 males since it was taken. We find then that we have a population of Hawaiian and "white" males numbering 34,200; this would give us under the ordinary rules of suffrage at least 6,900 votes, and in this country nearly double the number, considering that the proportion of males to females is more than double. And yet representing a population of 110,000 souls, the Government can find only 2,687 registered voters. Well may they bow and hang their heads with shame when this news goes forth to the United States as a proof of how much the oligarchical republic, "our best Government," is beloved by the people. One vote accorded in proportion to more than fifty population.

But let them imbibe a little "Dutch courage" and then dare to call a plebiscite to be voted by those entitled to register in 1887 and since, including their own "special service" men, and what would be the result? A vote of at least 15,000, with 2,000 for annexation and 13,000 against it! They dare not do it. As they ascended their "thrones" by rebellion and treachery, so must they consummate their political ruin at all hazards, irrespective of the people's will, and leave to the United States the legacy of controlling these islands by the iron hand of an armed despotism. A minority cannot always govern except by force, and that also is a dangerous thing in the long run.

A Business Administration Needed.

From The Merchants' Review.

New York is making herculean efforts to turn the tide of business more fully in this direction. Those efforts might be hampered by a vicious or partisan Mayor. Certainly in the past New York's business interests have suffered from the corruption in office, and they easily might suffer again from the same cause or from the mismanagement that is inevitable when purely partisan considerations prevail.

"Confound their 'politics.'"

Let us have a genuine business administration.

Better as Well as Greater.

From The St. Paul Pioneer Press.

New York has a lower death rate this Summer than ever before, a fact which it attributes to cleaner streets, better milk laws, a decrease in rear tenements, and similar details of improvement. It really looks as if the Greater New York were to be the better New York as well.

NUGGETS.

The Proper Time.

Mrs. Figg—Tommy swore to-day.

Mr. Figg—Where is he? I'll fix him. There's time enough for him to begin swearing when he is grown up and married.—Indianapolis Journal.

An Underhanded Attack.

Many of our New England contemporaries are engaged in a discussion of "the degeneration of country towns," which is an underhanded attack on Philadelphia and St. Louis.—Chicago News.

The Fitness of Things Awry.

First Girl Graduate—What do you intend doing after leaving school?

Second Girl Graduate—I've accepted a position on The Daily Planet. I'm to have full charge of the "Hints to Mothers'" column. What are you going to do?

First Girl Graduate—I've engaged to write the "Man About Town" articles for The Daily Gusher.—Chicago News.

A Rare Kentucky Treat.

Three men walked into a drug store the other day and one ordered drinks. He and one of the others asked for soda water and then the clerk turned to the third.

"What will you have, Sir?"

The man looked at the one who was treating and said:

"You know I don't like soda, John."

Then, turning to the clerk, he said: "Give me five postal cards."—Louisville Evening Post.

Value of Intuition.

Sherlock Holmes (at burlesque show)—That little man over there in the box is a professor of mathematics.

Dr. Cubebs—He is an acquaintance of yours?

Sherlock Holmes—No; I never saw him before in my life.

Dr. Cubebs—Then how do you know he is a professional mathematician?

Sherlock Holmes—By the interest he takes in the figures on the stage.—Chicago News.

AGAIN.

From The Boston Courier.

The melancholy days have come, the saddest of the year,
When e'en a weather prophet can't predict the atmosphere.
When men at morn do in the deepest doubt their thinkers thrust
And wonder just what brand of underwear they should adjust.

Ah, yes! they're melancholy days indeed, for, as the truckman brings
The trunks of wife and daughter from a season at the springs,
Our consciousness awakens with a throb of woe immense
That we've got to hustle harder yet to compass the expense.

They're melancholy days in truth, for, Summer garments worn,
We don't know how the change will come our figures to adorn,
And as we doff our suit of crash, with apprehension grum,
Imagination pictures us a greater crash to come.

NEWS OF THE OLD WORLD

Greeks Burn a Copy of the Treaty of Peace at a Mass Meeting in Athens.

LONDON BANKERS AND SILVER.

British Troops Have Chastised Zogai, Umra Khan's Village on the Afghan Frontier—The German Emperor at Breslau.

ATHENS, Sept. 22.—With the exception of the Asty and the Akropolis, the newspapers are preaching a national crusade against the conditions of the peace treaty with Turkey.

Several of them publish interviews with members of the legislative assembly (the Boule.) In a few instances the Deputies favor war, but the majority adopt a very reserved attitude.

A mass meeting was held this evening in Concord Square to denounce the terms of peace, and a copy of the treaty was placed upon a bonfire and burned amid a great uproar.

It is reported here that Count Muravieff, the Russian Foreign Minister, has told the Greek Minister at St. Petersburg that the European concert considered it had finished its mission, and that any decision taken by Greece would be taken at her own risk and peril.

Gen. Smolenitz has been ordered to start for Volo immediately.

GERMAN DUKE LOST AT SEA.

Frederick William of Mecklenburg-Schwerin Goes Down With a Torpedo Boat He Commanded.

HAMBURG, Sept. 22.—Torpedo Boat No. 26 has been capsized and sunk near the first lightship off Cuxhaven.

Eight of her crew, including her commander, Duke Frederick William of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, were drowned.

A salvage steamer has gone to the scene of the disaster.

SCHWERIN, Sept. 22.—The mother of the Duke received the news of his death at 6 o'clock this evening at Castle Rabensteinfeld. The whole town has been thrown into deep mourning. The church bells were tolled and the performance at the Court Theatre was abandoned.

Duke Frederick William of Mecklenburg-Schwerin was born in Schwerin in 1871. Besides his commission as Lieutenant in the Imperial navy, he was a Lieutenant in the Second Dragoons of Mecklenburg. He was half-brother to Frederick Francis III., the present head of the house of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Another half-brother, Duke Paul Frederick William, committed suicide April 11 last. The Duke threw himself from a high bridge near his villa upon the rocks beneath. He lived for half an hour after discovery, suffering intense pain. He was succeeded by his son, Duke Frederick Charles, who was born in Palermo, April 9, 1882.

LONDON BANKERS PROTEST.

Action Taken Against the Bank of England's Silver Policy.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—A meeting of the bankers of London, called to protest against the action of the Governor of the Bank of England, Hugh C. Smith, who announced that the bank was prepared to hold one-fifth of the bullion, held against its note issue, in silver, on certain conditions, was held at the Clearing House to-day.

There was a large attendance of representatives of powerful interests. Several of the prominent banks were not represented; but, according to the statements of those who participated in the meeting, their absence was due to the fact that their heads were not in or near London at the present time.

A resolution protesting against the Bank of England's proposed action was adopted. This resolution will be embodied in a letter to the Governor of the Bank of England, and it will be presented to him to-morrow. The bankers who were present at to-day's meeting were pledged to secrecy in regard to the proceedings.

Robert Benson, who threatened at the recent meeting of the Bank of England to sell his bank stock if silver reserves were held, took a prominent part in the meeting to-day. This protest upon the part of the London bankers is unprecedented, and is the only thing talked about at present in financial circles.

KAISER ARRIVES AT BRESLAU.

His Speech at the Banquet Makes a Deep Impression at Budapest.

BRESLAU, Silesia, Sept. 22.—Emperor William of Germany arrived here at o'clock from Budapest. His Majesty was met at the railroad station by the Empress, the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, and Prince Hatzfeldt. Their Majesties, while driving to the castle, were warmly cheered by the crowds in the streets.

BUDAPEST, Sept. 22.—The speech of Emperor William at the banquet given in his honor here yesterday has caused the most profound impression, and the newspapers voice public feeling on the subject in saying the imperial visitor has "bound the Magyar nation to himself heart and soul forever."

CHASTISING THE AFRIDIS.

Gen. Jeffreys Continues to Advance Against the Tribesmen.

SIMLA, Sept. 22.—The brigade of Gen. Jeffreys continues the task of punishing the rebellious tribes. Yesterday Umra Khan's village, Zogai, was chastised. Gen. Jeffreys encountered but small opposition, though several sepoys of the Afridi tribe deserted with rifles and ammunition. One Afridi killed a fellow sentry and a Sikh deserted. Both took their rifles.

After the attack on Gen. Sir Bindon Blood's camp at Lakaral last evening the enemy left twenty dead upon the field and carried off the bodies of others who were killed.

FURIOUS ONSET OF THE MULLAH.

Bodies of Tribesmen Found a Few Yards from Gen. Blood's Guns.

PESHAWUR, Sept. 22.—A dispatch from Lakaral says that the attack which the Haddah Mullah, made at 9 o'clock last evening, with a large and well organized force of insurgent tribesmen, on Camp Nawagai, where Gen. Sir Bindon Blood is in command, was marked by several fierce rushes upon three sides of the British square simultaneously. The enemy was so determined in the attack that the bodies of tribesmen were found a few yards from the muzzles of the mountain guns.

The forces of Gen. Blood and Gen. Elles have now been combined at Lakaral. Gen. Blood will give Gen. Elles one of his brigades and will take the other to support Gen. Jeffreys, who is having further trouble with the Momunds.

BRITISH DELAY ON THE NILE.

Owing to Troubles in India Troops Cannot be Sent to Attack Khartoum.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—It is learned that no further advance will be made at present by the Anglo-Egyptian expedition up the Nile.

It is recognized that an attack upon Khartoum would necessitate a strong backing of British troops, and, owing to the troubles in India, the War Office cannot send such a force to Egypt for some time to come.

Not an Archduke's Wife.

BERLIN, Sept. 22.—Marie Hussmann, the former housekeeper in the employ of Herr Krupp, has written to the Politsche Tageblatt of Aix-la-Chapelle, in view of the recent report of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand's marriage, saying that her husband is neither an Archduke nor a swindler, and that there is no mystery connected with her marriage.

GEN. BOURBAKI DEAD.

He Commanded the French Imperial Guard at Metz During the Franco-Prussian War.

BAYONNE, France, Sept. 22.—Gen. Bourbaki, who was in command of the Imperial Guard at Metz during the Franco-Prussian war, but who left that place on a mysterious errand shortly before its capitulation, is dead.

Charles Denis Sauter Bourbaki was born in Pau, France, of Greek parentage, in 1816. He received his military education at the famous school of Saint Cyr. In 1836 he was made Second Lieutenant of Zouaves. His promotion from that time was rapid. He was First Lieutenant, First Regiment, Foreign Legion, (1838;) Captain of Zouaves, (1842;) Major in the Tirailleurs Indigènes, (1846;) Lieutenant Colonel, (1850;) Colonel of Zouaves, (1851;) General of Brigade, (1854,) and General of Division, (1857.) He served in the Crimean campaign in 1855, where he won distinguished honors at Alma, Inkermann, and Sebastopol. He was in the Expeditionary Corps in Italy in 1859, and ten years later he was made First Aide de Camp to Napoleon III.

When the Franco-Prussian war broke out in 1870 he was appointed to a command in the Imperial Guard, and attached to the army of Marshal Bazaine at Metz. While the Marshal was making capitulations with the Germans, Gen. Bourbaki was sent on a special mission either to the Emperor or to Eugénie, who had been left in charge of the Government in Paris. In October of that year he offered his sword to the newly established Army of National Defense, with headquarters at Tours, and was placed in command of the Army of the North and West. He at once began an active reorganization of the troops of his command, but his plans were all demolished by the loss of Orleans. At the request of Gambetta he was placed in charge of the Army of the East. He carried the German positions at Villersexel in January, 1871, and forced Werder to retreat. Lack of munitions and positive orders from the Minister of War prevented him from following up his victory or from retreating upon Lyons. His half-famished and demoralized army crossed the Swiss frontier, and surrendered to the authorities of Switzerland.

On Jan. 27 of the same year Gen. Bourbaki attempted to commit suicide by shooting himself in the head with a revolver. He was taken to Lyons, where his life was despaired of for several days.

By the 15th of March he had recovered from his wound, and President Thiers placed him in command of the Eighth Military Division and of the Sixth Army Corps. Later he was made Military Governor of Lyons, and commander of the Fourteenth Army Corps. He held this position until 1879, when he was replaced by Gen. Farre. He had received the Grand Cross in 1871, and, having reached the age limit in 1881, it was his right to be retired with the pension of a Field Marshal. For political reasons this was not done, and the failure of the Government to reward a fairly successful commander of the late war aroused general sympathy, and a subscription was started for him. This, however, Gen. Bourbaki refused to accept. In the Senatorial elections of 1882 he stood as monarchical candidate for Sarthe and was defeated. This defeat was repeated three years later in the Basses Pyrénées.

CARDINAL GUARINO DEAD.

He Was Archbishop of Messina and Obtained the Red Hat in 1893.

ROME, Sept. 22.—A dispatch from Messina, Sicily, announces the death of Mgr. Giuseppe Guarino, Cardinal Archbishop of Messina. He was born in Sicily in 1827 and was created a Cardinal in 1893.

Baron Huntingfield Dead.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—Charles Andrew Vanneck, third Baron Huntingfield, is dead. He was born in 1818 and was a Deputy Lieutenant of Suffolk.

ITALIAN STRIKERS SHOT DOWN.

One Man Killed and Eight Wounded by Troops Near Milan.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—A special dispatch from Melzo, twelve miles from Milan, says that during strike disturbances there yesterday, the troops were called out and fired upon the strikers, killing one man and wounding eight.

BARRIL'S SENTENCE ANNULLED.

Spanish Court Frees the Assailant of Barcelona's Chief of Police.

MADRID, Sept. 22.—The Supreme Court has annulled the sentence of forty years' imprisonment imposed upon Barril, the supposed Anarchist, who, on Sept. 3, at Barcelona, attempted to assassinate Chief of Police Portus and Assistant Chief Teixidor as they were leaving the circus. The action of the Supreme Court is taken on the ground that it has not been proved that Barril is an Anarchist.

THE SHIPWRECK AT FIUME.

One Report Says Seventy Persons Were Lost and Another Thirty.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—A special dispatch from Vienna says that seventy persons were drowned as a result of the collision yesterday evening, at Fiume, between the steamer Ika, a local passenger vessel, and the British steamer Tirla, which was leaving that port as the Ika was entering.

The latter sank in two minutes and in full view of thousands of people who crowded to the piers and water front when the accident became known. Another report, however, says that only thirty persons were drowned.

PROSPERITY IN PERU.

Imports of 17,500,000 Soles in 1896 and Exports of 25,500,000.

LIMA, Peru, via Galveston, Texas, Sept. 22.—The best proof of the prosperity and progress of the country under the administration of President Pierola is supplied by the report just published by Señor Rey, the Minister of Finance, which shows that the imports for 1896 totaled 17,500,000 soles and the exports 25,500,000 soles. The customs revenues for the year were not much short of 7,000,000 soles.

NICARAGUA REBELS LOSING.

Defeated Near Rivas by President Zelaya's Troops.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, via Galveston, Texas, Sept. 22.—The troops of President Zelaya, it is officially announced, have pursued and defeated, near Rivas, the insurgent forces under Gen. Paiz.

The President is now busily engaged in bringing about the imprisonment, in various parts of the country, of the people suspected of conspiring against the Government.

The Diet of the Greater Republic of Central America, the Mayor of Nicaragua, and Lewis Baker, the United States Minister here, have exchanged pleasant, though formal, visits. Mail communication to and from Nicaragua, which was interrupted by the insurgents, has now been restored.

ORDERED ORROYO KILLED.

Ex-Inspector General Velasquez and Cabrera Held for Trial in Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 22.—Velasquez, ex-Inspector General of Police, now in prison, has confessed that he ordered the killing of Arroyo, the assailant of President Diaz. His servant admits buying the knives with which the deed was committed. Velasquez says the man was not tortured. The Judge has decided that Velasquez and Cabrera are guilty, and he holds them for trial.

Plague Increasing in Bombay.

BOMBAY, Sept. 22.—The plague is increasing in Bombay Presidency. At Poonah several Europeans have been attacked by the disease.

Accounting for Corbin's Estate.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Sept. 22.—The executors of the estate of Austin Corbin, the late President of the Long Island Railroad Company, made an accounting to-day of his personal property to Surrogate Petty. The entire personal estate is valued at $4,902,220. The Long Island Railroad stock was valued at $2,356,000. The real estate which he owned is said to be worth about $2,000,000.

SOCIETY MAN'S BLOW FATAL.

John R. Monroe of Buffalo Arrested in Binghamton for Causing Guy Maxwell McNaught's Death.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Sept. 22.—John R. Monroe, a well-known Buffalo society man, is under arrest, and Guy Maxwell McNaught lies cold in death at his home, 201 Court Street, the result of a quarrel in Jacob Didier's saloon last evening. The men were drinking together when Monroe accused McNaught of owing him a debt, which the latter indignantly denied.

Calling harsh names, Monroe slapped McNaught and followed the slap by a blow which felled him to the floor. Cold water was applied to McNaught's head, and he revived and walked home. He was met at the door by his mother, and as he staggered into her arms he exclaimed, "My God, mother, I'm dying."

He became unconscious and died at 2 o'clock this morning. Physicians who attended him said death was caused by apoplexy, and it was not until late to-day that the quarrel was known.

Coroner Hills will hold an autopsy to-morrow. Monroe was arrested late to-night pending the investigation. Although McNaught's skull was fractured when he was a child, the blow struck by Monroe undoubtedly brought on the hemorrhage that caused death. McNaught was twenty-five years old, and popular in social circles. Monroe comes of an aristocratic family. He is about thirty years old. Much sympathy is expressed for Monroe, and influential friends will do their best to save him from punishment.

MORE POLICE CHANGES MADE.

Wholesale Shifting of Officers from Inspectors Down to Patrolmen.

Chief McCullagh continued his policy of police changes Tuesday. Beginning with his Inspectors he went right through to patrolmen.

Acting Inspector Cross of the Third Inspection District changed places with Acting Inspector Thompson of the First District.

The following transfers of Captains were made: Captain William Thompson of the Mulberry Street Station to the Leonard Street Station, Captain Stephen O'Brien of the Leonard Street Station to the East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street Station, and Acting Captain Dennis Brennan of the East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street Station to the Mulberry Street Station. These changes went into effect yesterday morning.

Sixteen detectives were remanded to patrol duty, and their places filled by patrolmen from various precincts.

As to Capt. O'Brien's transfer to the uptown precinct, Chief McCullagh said this morning that it signified nothing detrimental to him. He said that Capt. O'Brien had requested to be sent there, as he lives in that part of the city. He had nothing further to say about the changes, except that they were for the good of the service.

GENERAL APPRAISERS' WORK.

Importers Have a Hearing on Protests Against Cotton Goods Duties.

Several protests filed by importers at New York and other ports against certain assessments of import duties on cotton goods were heard by Board A of the United States General Appraisers yesterday. Ex-Judge Somerville presided. One case related to the classification of ribbons used on typewriting machines. The Collector of Customs had assessed a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem on a quantity of foreign-made ribbons of this description, under Section 263 of the old law classifying them as galloons. The importers protested on the ground that typewriting ribbons should be admitted at a duty of 35 per cent. as "manufactures of cotton not otherwise provided for." Testimony was heard and affidavits were taken on this point, decision being reserved.

A question which was decided not long ago by the General Appraisers was revived by the protests of some New York importers against the assessment of 45 per cent. ad valorem duty on "cotton collar stiffeners." These articles are made from a coarse woven fabric, like webbing, an inch and a half wide, with selvaged edges, but differing from webbing in the fact that they are stiff and in the form of an arc of a circle intended to be used with ladies' dress collars for holding them in position. The customs authorities classified them as webbing, and collected duties on them as such at the rate of 45 per cent. The importers urged that the goods constituted a separate and specific article, and should be admitted at 35 per cent. as manufactures of cotton not specially provided for. The General Appraisers took the papers and will announce a decision in due time.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Shaw—Clark.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Sept. 22.—The Rev. Charles Gray Shaw, Ph. D., of Newark, and Miss E. Belle Clark, daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. George Clark, were married in Ocean Grove last evening. Dr. Shaw was a member of the '94 class of Cornell University and the '97 class of Drew Theological Seminary, and received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at the New York University last June. Mrs. Shaw for three years had charge of the Department of Elocution and Physical Culture at Drew Seminary for Young Women. Dr. Shaw and his bride will sail to-day for a two years' study in the German universities of Jena and Malle.

Bryson—Kendrick.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—A newspaper correspondent's romance ended happily today in the marriage of George Eugene Bryson and Miss Millie Marion Kendrick in this city. Mr. Bryson is the Cuban correspondent of a New York paper, who was expelled from Cuba by Gen. Weyler. Miss Kendrick was a correspondent in Cuba of the same paper. She is from Jacksonville, Fla., and is a daughter of Capt. W. H. Kendrick, a Seminole War veteran.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Mme. Nordica will sail for New York from Liverpool on Saturday.

The engagement of "What Happened to Jones" at the Manhattan Theatre has been extended two weeks.

Vesta Tilley, who arrived here yesterday to appear at Webber & Fields's music hall, will sing a number of new songs during her engagement.

The engagement of "A Coat of Many Colors" at Wallack's Theatre will close Oct. 2. The play will be given at the Lafayette Square Theatre, Washington, Oct. 4.

Col. J. H. Mapleson has secured the Olympic Theatre, London, for the production of comic opera, grand opera, and opera bouffe. Among his financial supporters is the Duke of Marlborough. It is said that William Parry of the Metropolitan Opera House will be his stage manager.

Joseph O'Meara, who appeared in "Shamus O'Brien" last Spring at the Broadway Theatre, sailed yesterday from England on the Bremen. He will play the chief part in A. A. McCormick's production of De Koven and Smith's new opera, "The Highwayman," at the Broadway Theatre in November.

The company engaged to support Corona Paolo Ricardo in a starring tour, which was to include the presentation of "The Spanish Gypsy" and "The Silver Key," were notified yesterday that the engagement was off and that the proposed tour had been abandoned. The company has rehearsed for two weeks, and Miss Ricardo sent them word that full salaries would be paid for the time so lost.

Prompted by the success of "The Girl from Paris," at the Herald Square Theatre, E. E. Rice telegraphed to Eugene Tompkins, of the Park Theatre, Boston, where the piece is booked for seventeen weeks, beginning Oct. 11, offering $5,000 bonus to move the time ten weeks later and put "The French Maid" in the original time on the same terms instead. Mr. Tompkins replied, accepting "The French Maid" for six weeks, but the offer could not be accepted, as the answer was delayed.

Variety Managers to Appear in Court.

Music hall managers are greatly exercised over the action of the police in attempting to stop theatrical performances where liquor is sold. A number of variety hall managers were summoned yesterday to appear before the courts. Among them were Alfred E. Aarons of Koster & Bial's, the manager of Huber's Museum, and Louis Waldron of the Ice Palace Music Hall at One Hundred and Seventh Street and Lexington Avenue. Mr. Waldron was arraigned before Magistrate Simms and held in $1,000 bail for trial.

UNITARIANS IN COUNCIL

Important Topics Discussed by Able Clergymen and Laymen at Saratoga.

CHRIST'S UNIQUE DIVINITY.

The Rev. Dr. John W. Chadwick of Brooklyn Speaks of the New Theology—$50,000 for the New World Quarterly.

SARATOGA, Sept. 22.—"The Old Theology and the New" was the topic taken up at the morning session of the Unitarian Conference. "Theology in Relation to History and Philosophy," was the subject of the Rev. Dr. John W. Chadwick of Brooklyn. He confined himself to one aspect of the new theology—the unique divinity of Jesus. After reviewing the different systems of philosophy from this point of view, he said:

"Now the one thing that impresses us in regard to the whole process of this wonderful development is, how little it really has to do with Jesus of Nazareth. The scene of this speculative Christology is not Galilee or Jerusalem. It is out of time and space. It is before all worlds, or it is in a purely ideal sphere. When the actual Jesus is spoken of, he is, even for Hegel, a man among men. Hegel's Christ, his Son of God, is the finite universe. To identify this Christ with Jesus was the difficult, the impossible thing. Easy enough for tyros dabbling in philosophy, it was an insoluble problem in those days when Hegel reigned supreme.

Two Ideas of Christ.

"Between the philosophical Christ and the historical Jesus there is such a gulf as does not yawn between our homely planet and the furthest star."

Passing to the historical argument for the unique divinity of Jesus, Mr. Chadwick said: "Two things are always lacking to this argument; they are Humanity and God. The whole argument involves an atheistic element. It has eliminated God from history in order to justify the supernatural claims that have been made for Jesus. It is incapable of appreciating the possible glory of humanity, and so finds Jesus superhuman. Given such a sky as Channing's 'Dignity of Human Nature,' and a spiritual genius as strong-winged as Jesus, could disport itself therein for a lifetime, and still have its spaces for the most part unexplored."

Religion Is Natural.

The Rev. Dr. W. S. Crowe of Newark spoke of "Biblical Criticism." He said:

"Theology is an account of Divine method. The liberal theology declares that God has the same method in religious things as in others. Every act of God, whether in the material or the spiritual universe, is an infinite and eternal action. God objectifies himself in the harmony and the beauty of the outward world and in the wisdom and goodness of human spirits, but in both by one and the same evolutionary process. Religion is not a method of miracle intruding into the natural order."

The New Orthodoxy.

The Rev. Charles F. Dole of Jamaica Plain, Mass., discussed "The Points of Contact and Difference Between Unitarianism and the New Orthodoxy." He said:

"The new orthodoxy is substantially the same system of religious philosophy as Unitarians hold, with the same idea of the universe. It has got rid of the devil, the fall of man, and like pieces of the mediaeval scheme. With Unitarians it pursues in general the same ideal ends for human society and the individual. But in three points the new orthodoxy holds to the ideas of the earlier system inconsistant with its modern thought. Its ideas of the Bible is a misfit of this sort. The idea of Jesus's life as unique and exceptional is also a survival from the mediaeval system of catastrophy, miracle, and intervention. Jesus holds in modern thought His proper rank among the great helpers of the race. But His place is in no way outside the natural order of humanity."

Matters of Business.

At the business meeting this afternoon a resolution was adopted to raise a committee for the publication of a series of books by the ablest liberal thinkers and scholars upon the main aspects of moral and religious life. The sum of $50,000 was agreed upon as the permanent endowment of The New World Quarterly; $1,000 a year has been already guaranteed.

The independent churches and societies in the conference were formally advised to consult with the Committee of Fellowship in their districts concerning the settlement or regulation of their ministers. It was resolved also to organize an outlook committee of ten to report from time to time in the interest of better methods and larger work.

The Unitarian Temperance Society held its annual meeting this afternoon. Addresses were made by its President, the Rev. George Herbert Hosmer of Boston, the Rev. J. L. Sunderland of Ann Arbor, the Rev. W. W. Fenn of Chicago, and Mrs. Leonora M. Lake, Vice President of the Roman Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America.

During the afternoon a meeting of the alumni of the Meadville Theological School was held. There was also a meeting of the Trustees of the school.

The Church in Politics.

This evening an address was delivered by Francis C. Lowell of Boston on the "Church and Public Life." He said:

"The true aim of religion and the Church is to develop in man that condition of the will and the emotions from which action follows. It is the province of the Church and minister to teach the love of country, and the duty of the citizen to subordinate his private concerns to the public service. This is properly a matter of Divine revelation, but it has been revealed neither to the Church nor to the minister who is the better candidate for public office or what bills should be passed by a Legislature. The Church is commissioned to arouse true patriotism, not to regulate political judgment."

William Dudley Foulke of Richmond, Ind., delivered an address on "The Citizen and the Republic."

BY A BURSTING FLY WHEEL.

Two Men Killed and Several Injured in a Providence Factory.

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 22.—By the bursting of a fly wheel weighing more than five tons at the factory of the Providence Rubber Company, corner of Westfield and Public Streets, to-day, two men were killed and several injured.

The killed were: William J. Benner, engineer, thirty-eight years old, of 546 North Main Street, and James M. Brown, seventy-three years old, of 445 Washington Street.

MAY SLICE A BOY PARRICIDE.

Efforts Made to Save a Chinese Who Killed His Mother by Accident.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 22.—The inexorable law of China which condemns a parricide to death by the slicing process, whether he be the perpetrator of a willful crime or the victim of an accident, is terribly illustrated by a case now vexing the people of Shanghai.

A boy of eleven was swinging some article about his head in play when it happened to strike his mother, who died from the effects of the blow. He was condemned to be sliced to death, and though efforts have been made to save him from this fearful ending, so far they have not been successful.

Not Guldensuppe's Hat.

The hat which was fished out of the Woodside pond last Monday by employes of Coroner Haslem while searching for Guldensuppe's head, was inspected yesterday in District Attorney Youngs's office in Long Island City. A man who is employed in the Murray Hill Baths said that the hat was not Guldensuppe's.

KIDNAPPERS SENTENCED.

The Captors of Johnny Conway Go to Dannemora for Fourteen Years and Four Months.

ALBANY, Sept. 22.—All that remains to expiate the kidnapping of little John Conway is the capture and conviction of Albert S. Warner, the New York lawyer who abetted in the commission of the crime.

Joseph M. Hardy and Henry G. Blake, his colleagues, pleaded guilty to-day, and were sentenced to hard labor in Dannemora Prison for fourteen years and four months.

The maximum sentence allowed by law is fifteen years and the eight months was given the men in order that the expiration of their sentences will come during the Summer months.

The scenes in the courtroom at the culmination of this famous case were devoid of excitement. The room was filled with lawyers and jurymen, and the intensity of the silence of the crowd during the arraignment was the only interesting feature. The criminals walked to the bar unshackled and answered the usual questions with little or no nervousness.

P. C. Dugan, who was assigned as counsel to Hardy, told the Court that he had advised his client to plead guilty because he truthfully was guilty, and it was unnecessary to put the county to the expense of a lengthy trial.

District Attorney Burlingame, for the information of the Court, reviewed the history of the kidnapping, in accordance with a confession made by Blake, which was given out later, and is very minute in detail, agreeing with the facts of the kidnapping as outlined in the dispatches which were sent out at the time the crime was committed.

The admonition of County Judge Gregory to the criminals in passing sentence was brief but bitter. He styled the crime as being "fiendish, nefarious, and diabolical," and said that he only too willingly would give the men the limit of the law, but that it was the custom of the court always to sentence criminals so that their terms would expire in the Summer.

The men received their sentence with stoical expressions on their faces, and walked firmly from the courtroom, attended only by Sheriff Thayer. They were sent to Dannemora to-night.

MASONS OF HIGH RANK.

Thirty-third Degree Conferred on Bishop Potter and Others.

BOSTON, Sept. 22.—The thirty-third degree in masonry was conferred here to-day on the following: Thomas W. Burr of Bangor, Me.; Treby Johnson of Augusta, Me.; Dana P. Webster of Brattleborough, Vt.; John M. Raymond of Salem; William D. T. Trefry of Marblehead; Dana J. Flanders of Malden; John S. F. Bush of Boston; James M. Gleason of Boston; George H. Rhodes of Taunton; S. Lothrop Thorndike of Cambridge; Silas Chapman, Jr., of Hartford, Conn.; Charles T. Dunwell of Brooklyn, N. Y.; T. Henry Dumary of Albany, N. Y.; Francis G. Ward of Buffalo, N. Y.; David M. Johnson of Binghamton, N. Y.; William W. Sisson of Binghamton, N. Y.

The Right Rev. Bishop Henry C. Potter of New York; Jacob H. Bromwell of Cincinnati; H. A. Kennedy of Canton, Ohio; John E. Sater of Columbus, Ohio; E. B. King of Sandusky, Ohio; J. Russell Johnston of Dayton, Ohio; John A. Geron of Detroit; Charles S. Bingongery of Rockford, Ill.; Frank C. Roundy of Chicago; Frederick M. Ramsay of Chicago; Leroy C. Whitney of Milwaukee; Newton M. Littlejohn of Whitewater, Wis.; Charles C. Hayes of New Hampshire; Henry A. Marsh of Nashua, N. H.; John Anderson of Binghamton, N. Y.; John P. McCune of Columbus, Ohio; Thomas M. Fletcher of Littleton, N. H., and Albert S. Waite of New Hampshire.

THOUSANDS FOR CHARITIES.

Liberal Bequests of the Late Mrs. W. S. P. Field of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22.—By the will of Mrs. W. S. P. Field, formerly of this city, who died recently in East Grimstead, England, the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania receive $80,000 for establishing beds in the hospital and for general uses of the university.

Among the bequests to other charities are these: American Home Missionary Society of New York, $10,000; Trustees of the Home of Shelter, Albany, $500; City Orphanage of Albany, $500; House of Mercy, Washington, $10,000; Friends' Meeting, Washington, $500; Homeopathic Free Dispensary Association of Washington, $4,000; Trustees of Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., $1,000.

LONG ROLLS OF STUDENTS.

Most of the Colleges Are Opening a New Year with Full Classes.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 22.—Princeton University was formally opened this afternoon by President Patton in Marquand Chapel. The incoming freshman class is the largest since 1892. Several changes take place in the Faculty, but these were not announced to-day. Recitations and lectures will begin on Monday.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 22.—The Fall term of Rutgers College began to-day. There are fifty-four applicants for admission to the freshman class.

ITHACA, Sept. 22.—While the exact registration at Cornell cannot yet be ascertained, it is estimated that the entering class will number more than 700. This would make the total registration more than 2,000.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Sept. 22.—The opening exercises of Lehigh University were held in the Packer Memorial Church this afternoon. President Brown delivered an address of welcome to the students.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Columbian University will open again Sept. 30. According to President Whitman, applications for admission are more numerous than ever before. One of the novel departments added is an extended course in library science. The work in English literature includes an inductive study of Shakespeare's plays. A hospital has been added where students can attend clinics.

GOV. BLACK AT A FAIR.

He Congratulates Otsego County Farmers on Renewed Prosperity.

COOPERSTOWN, Sept. 22.—Gov. Black visited the Otsego County Fair to-day. He came on a special train from Albany. His party was met at the station by a committee of prominent citizens, and under the escort of Phinney Hose Company, led by Doring's Band of Troy, was taken to Fernleigh mansion, where he was the guest of Edward S. Clark. At 3 o'clock the Governor proceeded to the fair grounds, where 10,000 people had gathered. Col. Davidson introduced the Governor, who spoke briefly.

"We have been relieved from the doubt and uncertainty that have prevailed," said he, "by the production of large crops and the growth of material prosperity in all the avenues of business life. In this forward movement New York will not lag behind, but will bear her part in the progressive movement. We hopefully indulge in feelings of gratitude and appreciation for the return of prosperity."

The Governor returned to Albany by a special train to-night.

Reception to Gov. Black.

MALONE, Sept. 22.—Gov. Black has accepted an invitation to attend the Franklin County Fair here next Thursday. A public reception will be held, and invitations have been sent to Senator Thomas C. Platt, Congressman Wallace T. Foote, Smith M. Weed, Frank S. Witherbee, J. M. Wever, and other representative men.

Convicts May Work on Saturday.

ALBANY, Sept. 22.—Attorney General Hancock has written an opinion to the effect that the inmates of the penal institutions of the State are not required to refrain from labor on Saturday half-holidays.

Richmond Hill Issues School Bonds.

JAMAICA, L. I., Sept. 22.—Bids for $75,000 worth of school bonds were opened in Richmond Hill last night by the School Board. The issue was awarded at 127, to Stuart & Paddock. The premium amounts to $20,000 and the entire sum will be devoted to the erection of one building.

Orange County Post Office Robbed.

NEWBURG, Sept. 22.—Burglars blew open the safe in the Montgomery Post Office early this morning, and secured $150 in cash and $250 worth of stamps.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

William C. McKean.

William C. McKean of the Stock Exchange firm of Lloyd & McKean died at his residence, 1,190 Madison Avenue, yesterday, of Bright's disease.

Mr. McKean was born in Trenton, N. J., fifty-five years ago, and was the son of William Russell McKean, for several years Mayor of that city. During the war Mr. McKean was chief clerk in the office of the Provost Marshal General of Pennsylvania. After the war he became a clerk in the employ of the firm of Fisk & Hatch, bankers, with whom he remained for fifteen years. On leaving the employ of Fisk & Hatch he formed a partnership with Joseph P. Lloyd, for years chief clerk for the same firm, and since that time has done business under the firm name of Lloyd & McKean.

Mr. McKean was a member of the New York Athletic Club and the Sons of the Revolution. He had no relatives living in New York, and his remains will be taken to Trenton for burial Saturday.

David Chester Warring.

David Chester Warring, for many years a resident of Brooklyn, died yesterday at his home, 50 Jefferson Avenue. Mr. Warring was seventy years of age. He had had an ailment of the heart for some time, although he was able to attend to business and his death was a surprise to his family.

Mr. Warring was born in New Canaan, Conn., and received his early education in public schools of that place. At the age of nineteen he came to New York and found employment with Sweetser, Pembroke & Co. He attained to an important position with this firm. He was for more than thirty years prominently connected with charitable work in both New York and Brooklyn. Until twelve years ago he was a Deacon in the Berean Church of New York. He then removed to Brooklyn, and connected himself with the First Baptist Church at Lee Avenue and Keap Street. He was Superintendent of the Sunday school of the church. The interment will be in New Canaan.

Rufus Dutton.

Rufus Dutton, for many years a prominent resident of Yonkers, but whose home for the last ten years was in Sing Sing, died there yesterday. He was seventy-six years of age. While living in Yonkers he was for several years a Trustee of School District No. 2. In 1881, when the school districts of the city were consolidated, he became a member of the new Board of Education and served four years. He was a Trustee of the People's Savings Bank of Yonkers, and was its sixth President. He was an inventor of considerable note, and made important improvements in mowing machines. His wife, who before marriage was Miss Mary Fisher, survives him. The funeral will be held today at his home, in Sing Sing.

Charles E. Dodge.

Charles E. Dodge died at his home, 280 Ninth Street, Jersey City, yesterday, after a brief illness. He was born in Syracuse, N. Y., in 1855. He removed to Jersey City twenty years ago. Sixteen years ago he succeeded his father as Superintendent of A. J. Corcoran's windmill factory. He held this position at the time of his death. A wife and four children survive him.

Obituary Notes.

L. M. LENT.—Notice was posted on the bulletin board of the Produce Exchange yesterday of the death of L. M. Lent, a real estate dealer at Bay Ridge.

WILLIAM H. KELSEY died at the Hotel Netherland early yesterday morning after a long illness. He was a resident of Hartford, Conn., and was forty-two years of age and unmarried.

JOHN L. BROOKSHIRE is dead at Chillicothe, Mo., aged thirty. He was for two years Assistant Secretary of the National Association of the Young Men's Christian Association, during which time he resided in this city.

Mrs. PENELOPE J. WIGGINS, wife of John R. Wiggins, Commissioner of Taxes of Hoboken, died suddenly Tuesday night of apoplexy at her home, 161 Tenth Street. She was born in Jersey City in 1843. She was noted for her active church work. The funeral will take place at St. Paul's Episcopal Church on Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

Mrs. MARY A. BUMSTED died at her home, 565 Bramhall Avenue, Jersey City, on Tuesday night, from debility incident to old age. She was born in Jersey City in 1814. Her husband, William Bumsted, was one of the pioneers of Jersey City, and as a contractor had much to do with the construction of its first streets. He died thirty years ago.

Mrs. MARTHA LEATHER, wife of ex-Fire Commissioner Thomas Leather of Jersey City, died yesterday at Christ Hospital from the effects of an operation for cancer. She was fifty-six years old. She was noted for her charities, and was an active member of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, at whose edifice the funeral will take place on Friday at 1:30 P. M.

Mrs. Lizzie D. Chambers died yesterday at the Hotel Marlborough, where she had been living for nine years. She was the widow of Isaac P. Chambers, for many years Controller of the Hudson River Railroad. Mrs. Chambers was born in St. John, New Brunswick, sixty years ago. A son, Harry B. Chambers, and a daughter, Mrs. Willard B. Young, survive her. Funeral services will be held at St. James's Episcopal Church, Seventy-first Street and Madison Avenue, this afternoon.

The Cruiser Chicago Being Refitted.

After being in the stone dry dock for more than a year the cruiser Chicago was floated into the Wallabout channel at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday. The vessel has been thoroughly overhauled. She was taken from the dry dock and moored to the derrick wharf, for the purpose of having the large boilers and engines put in place. It was deemed advisable to have the vessel floated out of dock before this work was begun, as the engines and boilers are very heavy. The work of getting the Chicago ready for sea will be continued with all possible speed, as the Navy Department is anxious to have her put into commission.

The guns for her battery have not yet reached the navy yard. It is expected the cruiser will be ready for service in about eight months.

Trial of the Gunboat Helena.

The United States gunboat Helena, after concluding her first trial trip, arrived at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday afternoon. The final test was made on Long Island Sound, and demonstrated the fact that the 13-knot requirement could be maintained, and that under favorable circumstances the speed could be

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK CITY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.00.
L. V. F. Randolph, Pres. John Alvin Young, Sec.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank.
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

SPENCER TRASK & CO.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Sts., Albany.

DOUGLAS & JONES,
Members New York Stock Exchange.
ESTABLISHED 1886.
24 Broad Street, New York City.
The attention of the public is called to our
"Odd Lot" Department.
Fractional lots of all the active stocks bought and sold on the
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
at the "market price" of 100-share lots, either for cash or on margin. Correspondence invited.
Daily market letter on application.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.
11, 13, 15 and 17 Broad St.
Members:
N. Y. Stock Exchange, N. Y. Cotton Exchange,
N. Y. Produce Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.
Orders executed at any of the above Exchanges for Investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts, subject to check at sight. Act as Fiscal Agents for Corporations and for Estate Investments.
Branch Offices: 202 FIFTH AVE., cor. 25th St. 487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg. 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex'ge 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

HATCH & FOOTE
Bankers and Brokers,
Investment Securities, Stocks and Bonds
Bought and Sold on Commission.
NO. 3 NASSAU AND NO. 18 WALL ST.
Established 1867. Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
BANK STOCKS.
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
87 William St., 208 Montague St.,
New York City. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

FINANCIAL.

Houston and Texas Central Railroad Company
DEBENTURE BONDS.

The Six per cent. Debenture Bonds ($705,420) and the Four per cent. Debenture Bonds ($411,000) of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad Company mature October 1st, 1897, and will be paid in cash upon presentation at the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY at or after maturity.

In response to inquiries made by bondholders, whether the Company would extend or renew these bonds, or any part of them, the Company has concluded to say that it is willing to renew Bonds to the amount in the aggregate of not exceeding $600,000 and upon presentation at the Central Trust Company, between September 15th, 1897, and October 5th, 1897, of any of the now outstanding Bonds, will issue in exchange therefor, (until the Bonds so issued aggregate $600,000,) its Debenture Bonds of the like character, guaranteed by the Southern Pacific Company, maturing October 1st, 1902, and bearing interest at the uniform rate of Five per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually April 1st and October 1st. The October 1, 1897, coupon on maturing Bonds will be paid in cash upon presentation thereof at the Central Trust Company on or after September 15th, 1897.

This offer is subject to withdrawal at any time without notice.

NEW YORK, September 4th, 1897.

HOUSTON & TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

By THOS. H. HUBBARD, President.

CERTIFICATES OF INTEREST
in respect of
UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
Six Per Cent. Gold Collateral Trust Notes

23 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK, September 11, 1897.

To Holders of the above Certificates:

Pursuant to the provisions of the Note Holders' Agreement, dated February 15, 1897, we shall be prepared to make payment on September 28, 1897, of thirty per cent. (30 per cent.) on account of the principal of the above Certificates, upon presentation thereof, and suitable stamping or indorsement thereon, at our office, No. 23 Wall Street, New York, or, at the option of Certificate Holders, at the office of Jacob C. Rogers, 43 State Street, Boston. Interest will cease in respect of the amount so payable on the Certificates on September, 28, 1897.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Depositaries.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH, 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000.00
LEGAL DEPOSITORY
For State, City, and Court Moneys.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Checks passed through N. Y. Clearing-house.
Acts as Executor, Guardian, or Administrator of Estates, and as Receiver, Registrar, Transfer and Financial Agent for States, Railroads and Corporations. Separate Department with Special Facilities for Ladies.
ROBERT MACLAY, President.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice-President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice-President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.
J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Ass't Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market buoyant.

Such bad effects as appeared in the market disturbance of Tuesday disappeared yesterday. In many conspicuous ways is disclosed the fact that large lines of stock have shifted from weak hands into strong ones.

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Much ado has been made over the shaking up which the stock market experienced on the day before yesterday, and with a vast deal of turgid comment calculations have been exploited to show what dreadful havoc was wrought. So strained have been some of the efforts put forth by speculators anxious to make a depressing showing that there is more than passing interest in a comparison of prices at the opening of Tuesday's market and prices at the close of the market yesterday. Here is such a comparison in over a score of standard railroad stocks conspicuous on the two successive days—including the stocks which in Tuesday's smash were traded in to the extent of 5,000 shares or more:

	Opening Tuesday.	Closing Wednesday.
Atchison	16	15⅞
Atchison pf	34	34
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	35½	35⅝
Chesapeake & Ohio	25¼	25⅛
Chicago & Northwest	129	129
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	100	100⅛
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	100¼	100¼
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	96	95⅛
Chicago, St. Paul, M. & Omaha	86	86⅝
Chicago Great Western	18⅞	18¾
C., C., C. & St. Louis	38⅛	38⅝
Louisville & Nashville	61⅜	61⅝
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	39¼	39¼
Missouri Pacific	37¼	36
New Jersey Central	98½	100
New York Central	113½	112¾
New York, Ontario & Western	19	18⅝
Northern Pacific	20¼	20½
Northern Pacific pf	54⅜	53¾
P., C., C. & St. Louis	26	25¼
Reading	27⅜	27⅛
Southern Railway pf	36	35⅝
Union Pacific	22⅞	23¼
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	9½	10
Wabash pf	23¼	22½

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Not much that has the likeness of panic conditions can be found reflected in such a showing as this. Only one of these stocks was last night more than fractionally below where it stood when Tuesday's "panic" started.

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One fact more than any other made clear is that a reaction was on Tuesday brought about under exceptional circumstances. Every bear speculator in Wall Street was engaged in raiding processes. Every conservative interest on the bull side was persuaded that the market would in essential ways be the better for a recession.

The bear crowd rammed and jammed with all their vigor, putting out short contracts galore and waxing recklessly enthusiastic over the easy victories they were scoring. And those who were strongest, ablest and surest on the bull side stood composed, making no aggressive show anywhere, content merely to buy what the bears offered and at prices which the bears themselves named.

In this campaign some unhappy consequences were suffered by interests on the bull side, for in the market many traders have been imprudently speculating on thinner margins than any of the ordinary principles of safety or common sense could warrant or excuse. Such weak holders let go; and their position, for some time past a menace to the market, ceased to be an influence deterring other and more substantial interests from taking hold.

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Quickly and naturally the market's course responded yesterday to a disclosure of the fact that stocks sold out in Tuesday's hubbub were now in safe and confident hands. The bear contingent at the opening of business fell again upon the whole market and made early prices seem indicative of nervousness. But this exhibition was too transient to cause much worry in any quarter. Throughout the day quotations grew stronger and stronger, with final prices as a rule practically the best of the day; and the character of the buying was amply significant. Much that was in plain sight on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday testified to the current business confidence of the strongest financial interests in this country.

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Various developments during the day were of interest and consequence. The official vote of the Rock Island Company to make its dividend rate 4 per cent. per annum, as preliminary to the still higher rate which present earnings assure; the official arrangement of plans by the Northwestern to reduce its interest charges tremendously; the receipt of inspiriting reports of earnings from conspicuous railroad corporations both West and East—such developments were representative of the factors making the good new times and reflected in the stock market strength.

The most interesting of the day's developments was in the disclosure that gold shipments from Europe to this country are already actually begun. As told in detail elsewhere in THE NEW YORK TIMES to-day, the National City Bank of New York is to receive $1,000,000 from London and $500,000 from other European points—the shipper of this foreign gold being in each instance the Deutsche Bank of Berlin. What makes this importation of gold especially important is the official explanation that the transaction is one in settlement of an ordinary balance of trade. It is natural. It is not speculative. It does not represent any exchange market manipulations. It is not a project to help stock market interests direct or remote. It is in the strictest business sense ordinary and natural. It is but the beginning.

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Among the strongest interests devoted to the stock market in its improvement, who believe that the market has safe foundations and is bound to last and grow immeasurably stronger, there is still a very pronounced feeling that purchasers of stocks should do more than rely upon any mere show of general enthusiasm, however substantial the warrant for that enthusiasm. This is a time to be discriminating. There are in the market good stocks and bad stocks, both in plenty. No bull market, however broad it may become, can afford security to purchasers of stocks that are intrinsically unsafe. But for investors who are careful the security markets offer more attractive opportunities now than have been within reach for years past.

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Government bonds were steady. There were sales of $63,000 fours, 1925, coupon, at 125¼@125.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sug. Refs.	4½	Lake Erie & West	1
Am. Sug. Refs pf	2½	Lake Erie & W. pf	1½
Am. Tobacco	1½	Lake Shore	1½
Ann Arbor pf	½	Louis. & Nash	1⅞
At., Top. & S. F. pf	1½	Manhattan	2
Balt. & Ohio	½	Mich. Central	2
Balt. & O. S. W.	½	Mo., K. & T. pf	1¾
Brook. Elevated	½	Mo. Pacific	1½
Brook. R. Transit	2⅜	Mobile & Ohio	1½
Brook. Union Gas	1½	National Lead	1½
Can. Southern	1½	N. J. Central	3⅜
Can. Pacific	¾	N. Y. Central	1⅛
Ches. & Ohio	½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	1⅜
Chi., Bur. & Qy	1⅜	N. Y., Sus. & W.	½
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	½	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	2½
Chicago Gas	1½	Nor. Pacific	⅜
Chi. Gt. Western	1½	Nor. Pacific pf	⅝
Chi. Gt. W. pf. A	½	Ontario & West	½
Chi. Gt. W. pf. B	1¾	Pacific Mail	¾
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	1⅝	Penn. R. R.	1¼
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	¾	Phila., C. C. & St. L.	1
Chi. & Northwest	2¼	Pullman Car	½
Chi. & Northwest. pf.	½	Reading	1
Chi. R. I. & Pac.	1¼	Reading 1st pf	1⅜
Chi. St. L. & C.	1½	Reading 2d pf	1
Col. Fuel & Iron	⅞	St. J. & Gr. Isl.	½
Col. & Hock. Coal, all in. pd.	⅝	St. P. & Omaha	2½
Consol. Gas	8¾	Southern pf	1½
Del. & Hudson	2	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1⅜
Del., Lack. & West.	½	Texas Pacific	⅝
Den. & R. G. pf	½	Tol. & Ohio Cent.	1
Erie	⅛	Union Pacific	¼
Erie 1st pf	1⅛	U. Pac., Den. & Gulf	⅞
Flint & P. M. pf	½	U. S. Leather pf	½
Gen. Electric pf	1¼	U. S. Rubber	⅛
Ill. Central	1⅛	Wabash pf	⅝
Iowa Central pf	1½	West. Union Tel.	1¼
Kan. City., F. & G.	1¼	Wheel. & L. E.	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil pf	½	Norf. & Western	1
Ann Arbor	½	Or. R. R. & Nav. pf	2½
Capital Traction	2	Rio Gr. West. pf	1
Laclede Gas	⅛	Standard R. & T.	⅛
Minn. Iron	1	West. Chi. St. Ry.	⅛
National Starch	2		

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Net changes in bond quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi. Term. Transfer t. r.	1¼	Peo., Dec. & Ev. 1st	1¼
Kan. Pac. con. t. r.	2	Rock. Isl. deb. 5s	2¾
N. Y., Sus. & W. gen.	1	Southern Ry. 5s	1
		Wheel. & L. E. 1st, Wheel. Div.	1

Bonds Declined.

Brook. Elev. 1st. t. r.	3	Stand. R. & T. 6s	6½
Denv. & R. G. 4s	1½	Stand. R. & T. inc.	1½
Detroit Gas 5s	1	U. Pac., ext. s. f. 8s	
Mob. & Ohio gen	1½	t. r.	1
Nor. Pac. 1st 6s	1	Va. Mid. gen	1
Or. Imp. 1st, t. r.	1¼		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 2@3½ per cent, closing at 2½ per cent.

Time money 3 per cent. for sixty days to ninety days, 3¼@4 per cent. for four months, 4@4½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 4¼ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for first-class single names, 5@6 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $151,582,616; balances, $9,232,430; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $385,758.

Money on call in London, ¼@½ per cent. Discounts in the open market, 2 per cent. for short and 2¼ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market dull. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.82¼@$4.82¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.84¾ for demand, $4.85⅛ for cable transfers, and $4.81¾@$4.82 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21⅞ for long and 5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94⅜ and 95⅛, and guilders at 40 and 40⅛.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—25@30c discount. Boston—15c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c premium; telegraphic, 10c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.75 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. St. Louis—50c discount.

ROCK ISLAND PROGRESS.

Wall Street gave close attention yesterday to the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway. A quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. was declared, putting the stock upon a regular 4 per cent. annual basis.

Current earnings show much in excess of this rate. The Directors were agreed, however, that conservatism dictated a policy of keeping well within bounds. Had current earnings been made public they would have shown that in addition to earning 1 per cent. for the quarter, a large surplus has accumulated.

Rock Island earnings are increasing at the rate of $25,000 a day—and two-thirds of the increase is net.

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Following is an official memorandum:

"The Directors of Rock Island raise their dividend to 1 per cent quarterly instead of ½ per cent. The net earnings of the company (one month estimated) are 3½ per cent. on the stock, or as much from April to Oct. 1 as the road earned in the twelve months previous to April 1, leaving a balance for the six months of about $750,000 cash after paying the dividends.

"The board appointed a committee on the funding of the bonds of the company. All of the 5 per cent. bonds can be called in on any interest day. The officers of the company foresaw hard times and were the first to reduce dividends. They have accumulated a surplus of between three and one-half millions and four millions of quick cash assets and manifest their conservatism in raising the rate to 4 per cent. The second six months of the present year will easily earn as much as the first.

"It is believed that all the bonds can be funded at 4 per cent. If so this will make a saving of $550,000 per year, or over 1 per cent. more for the stock."

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Ex-Gov. R. P. Flower accepts a place upon the Executive Committee of the Rock Island Company as successor to Benjamin Brewster, whose recent sudden death shocked Wall Street. George S. Brewster becomes a member of the Rock Island Directorate.

SUGAR'S NEW MYSTERY.

A new mystery is brewing in Sugar Trust affairs. Insiders talk bearishly and buy stock. If the Treasury Department's ruling on Dutch sugar duties is what insiders evidently expect it to be, a new Sugar Trust campaign on the Stock Exchange will develop quickly.

Two of the most important insiders of the Sugar Trust were some hours yesterday afternoon with one of the ablest operators of the Stock Exchange.

AS TO MANHATTAN.

Officers of the Manhattan Elevated Company officially deny that any deal is pending between their company and the Metropolitan Traction.

Officers of the Metropolitan Traction Company deny that any deal is pending between their company and the Manhattan Elevated.

Denials are technical, or based on the theory that the people who ask questions are not financially interested and, when not so interested, not entitled to information.

Wall Street will wake up some morning and find completed a transaction putting both properties under one control and one management.

BIG INTERESTS ARE BUYING.

Mr. Henry Feuchtwanger, head of the Stock Exchange house of Feuchtwanger & Co., talked yesterday with a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES regarding stock market prospects. Mr. Feuchtwanger is an uncompromising bull. He believes that the prices of all stocks will be much higher in the coming few weeks, and that as a result of the recent break the market will forge ahead with renewed vigor. He said yesterday:

"The danger has been removed from the stock market by this shaking out of the weak holders. Stocks have gone from weak hands into strong ones. Tuesday's break was what might have been expected, and what was needed. The market has gone ahead so fast and the speculation had become so wild that the market was full of dangers for the man long of stocks. Now the pyramids have been tumbled down and the slim margined accounts closed out. Consequently the market is in every way stronger than it has been for weeks.

"One had only to look at the character of the buying to-day to become convinced of the market's future. Stocks were bought by what Wall Street calls the 'big men'—men who did not buy 100 or 200 shares, and men who are not given to jumping in and out of the market each day. The buying was of the very best character, and it convinced me that the most conservative and at the same time the most powerful financial interests in Wall Street are still confident that conditions warrant a still further appreciation in security values.

"Personally, I believe that we have seen the lowest prices that will be recorded for some time to come. I expect to see the whole market go ahead again, and I believe that nearly all stocks will make new records for themselves. Tuesday's decline was just what was needed. General conditions are as good as they were before that break—and better. Railroad earnings are showing as much improvement—and more. That break has changed nothing but the market itself, and the change wrought there has been decidedly for the better.

"I am not one of those who think that the high-priced stocks have gone up as far as is warranted, and that future advances will be made on the shares of lower market value. I think that all of the good stocks—St. Paul, Burlington, Northwest, and those of that class—will go very much higher. Of course, the low-priced issues will not be left behind; they will move also. But the advance in the other stocks is by no means over. In short, I believe that the whole market is going up and that we are yet to have many months of a bull market."

LONDON'S NEW YORK BUYING.

European buying orders in this market were executed yesterday on a substantial scale. Stocks bought included New York Central, Chesapeake and Ohio, and Wabash preferred. Blocks of all these stocks will be sent abroad on this week's steamers. Important New York bankers have made the purchases, and indeed the orders were sent here on the recommendation of the strongest Wall Street banking interests.

SOFT COAL TRADE PROSPECTS.

Bituminous coal trade conditions are likely from this time forward to show quick improvement. Every one of the bituminous railroads will score substantial increases in earnings. One of the traffic managers of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Company said yesterday that not only his company, but the other bituminous roads, will show substantial gains at once.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN GAINS.

Norfolk and Western earnings for the second week of September increased nearly $50,000, an increase of over 25 per cent. This is the largest gain yet made by the company. Insiders say that business is improving steadily and rapidly and that from present prospects the September earnings will show much better things than have been looked for.

THE HUSTLE OF THE WEST.

The earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern for the month of August show, as forecast in THE NEW YORK TIMES, an increase of over $375,000. Every Western railroad with good management is making similar gains. The crop movement is only begun. West-bound traffic has practically not started at all.

THE WORLD'S OUTPUT OF GOLD.

William P. Bonbright & Co. of Colorado Springs say in their mining letter:

"The world is entering upon an era of largely increased gold production—of this there can be little doubt. Never has the search been carried on with such vigor, over such wide areas, or with such general success. The causes which have produced this increased gold-thirst need not be stated here; that it exists has been strikingly shown in the rapidity of the spread of the Klondike excitement and the eager exploration of other new gold fields, as well as in the largely increased production of the established districts. It should be possible at this time to form an intelligent estimate of the extent of this increase and to forecast the output of the current year. Barring some calamitous occurrence, the product of the Cripple Creek district will be fully $12,000,000, a gain of 37 per cent. over our figures for 1896. Colorado's output should reach $20,000,000, which exceeds Director of the Mint Preston's 1896 figures by 34 per cent., or a gain of 10 per cent. for the State outside of the Cripple Creek district. Sixty millions of dollars seems at the present time a very safe estimate of the production of the United States.

"The world's output of gold for 1896 was about $218,000,000. From present indications no very large increase is to be expected from either Australasia or Russia. The South African increase, however, promises to be notable. The Rand output for the first six months of the current year exceeded that of the corresponding period of 1896 by about 30 per cent., and, while it is not likely that this ratio will be maintained throughout the year, the increase may very easily be 20 per cent., or about $9,000,000. The highest percentage of gain will doubtless be found in the case of Canada and the British Northwest, where the production is likely to jump from $2,600,000 in 1896 to $8,000,000 in 1897, the result largely of the phenomenal output of the Klondike. Based on these figures, the prediction may safely be made that the world's gold production for 1897 will approximate $240,000,000, a gain of about 10 per cent. over the preceding year.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were higher in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Louisville and Nashville ⅝, to 62⅛; Canadian Pacific ⅛, to 76¾; St. Paul ⅛, to 102; Erie ¼, to 17⅝; Erie first preferred ¼, to 43½, and Atchison ⅛, to 16⅛. Declined—Illinois Central ¾, to 108. New York Central sold at 114⅞. British Consols declined ⅛, to 111⅝ for money, and 3-16, to 111 7-16 for the account. Gold bars were quoted at 77s 11½d, and American Eagles at 76s 7d. The Bank of England lost £325,000 bullion on balance. In Paris rentes declined 10c to 103f 22½c. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 188 and in Rome at 105.35.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 58⅛@59¼. Sales of 1,000 ounces at 59¼c.

Commercial price of bar silver 58⅛c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 43½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 354,138 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London 26⅞d per ounce.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

Imports, Jan. 1 to date	$4,126,216
Exports in the same period	28,782,691
Net exports	$24,656,475
Net exports, 1896	12,681,255
Net exports, 1895	40,578,176
Net exports, 1894	65,459,178
Exports, 1893	14,263,424

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On the Consolidated Exchange 200 shares of Best & Belcher sold at .80; 200 Consolidated California & Virginia at 1.50, 600 Fortuna at 10.62½@10.25, 1,300 Mt. Rosa at .10@.11, 200 Phenix at .05, 500 Pharmacist at .09 and 100 Plymouth at .15. On the Mining Exchange 1,900 shares of Annetta sold at .47¼@.48, 21,000 Gold Magnet at .07@.06@.06½, 2,700 Miami at .40¼, 8,500 Rocky Mountain at .14⅜@.15¼, 19,200 Waldorf at .09@.09⅜, 2,200 Argentum at .20½@.21, 3,200 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .10@.09½@.10; 600 Golden Fleece at .34@.34½@.34, 2,600 Isabella at .28@.27½@.28, 500 Jack Pot at .05, 1,500 Jefferson at .06¼@.06@.06¼, 1,000 Justine at .04, 1,200 Pharmacist at .09¼, 100 Portland at .75 and 3,800 Work at .05¼@.05¾@.05½.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Interest coupons of general mortgage bonds of the Western New York and Pennsylvania Railway Company, due Oct. 1, will be paid at the office of the Continental Trust Company, 30 Broad Street, New York, on presentation.

It is announced that the subscription books for the $2,000,000 Panama Railroad Company first mortgage 4½ per cent. sinking fund gold bonds, which were opened at the office of Vermilye & Co. yesterday, were closed at noon. The bankers announce that the loan was largely over-subscribed.

Stockholders of the Norfolk and Southern Railroad Company will be paid the quarterly dividend (No. 22) of 1 per cent. on the capital stock on Oct. 11, at the office of the Atlantic Trust Company, 39 William Street, New York. Books close Sept. 30, to reopen Oct. 12.

The committee of the holders of the Denver, Texas and Gulf and Denver, Texas and Fort Worth first mortgage bonds, composed of Henry B. Ely, Chairman; Ransom H. Thomas, Watson B. Dickerman, and Moses L. Scudder, announce that they have on deposit more than a majority of the outstanding first mortgage bonds of the first-named securities and a large proportion of the outstanding bonds of the Denver, Texas and Fort Worth Railroad first mortgage, and that such bonds represented by them are a prior lien to the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf bonds on their respective divisions. In order that the holders shall be in a position to avail themselves of this priority, the committee says, it is necessary for them to act in harmony, and, therefore, they are advised to deposit their holdings with the committee constituted solely for the protection of the bondholders' interest.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In yesterday's market for outside securities, tractions had but one feature and that was a sharp demand for Kings County Elevated, the stock rising over a dollar a share, with very light offerings.

Ferry securities were again neglected, as were those in the Natural Gas list. Illuminating gas stocks showed a decided improvement, East River, Equitable, and Standard all scoring increases. Mutual had the principal changes of the day and closed at 380, to 400.

Glucose, in industrials, was steady during the day and closed without change. Standard Oil opened at 340, advancing sharply and showing considerable activity. It gained several points for the day, closing at 348 bid, offered at 350.

There was a slight improvement in Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	202	206
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	108
Brooklyn City Railroad	194	196
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	76	78
Brooklyn Elevated, trust receipts	9	9½
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	104	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	106	108
Buffalo Street Railway stock	77	79
Buffalo Street Railway 1st consols	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	173	177
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	113	117
Eighth Avenue Railroad	320	325
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	35	45
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	70	75
Kings County Elevated	2	3
Kings County Traction	46	47
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	99	101
New Orleans Traction common	5	7
New Orleans Traction preferred	23	25
Ninth Avenue Railroad	180	200
Steinway R. R. 6s	114	116
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	190	195
Third Avenue Railroad	151½	152½
Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	106	108
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	17½	19
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	92	95
Ferry Securities.		
Hoboken Ferry stock	95	96
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106¾	107½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	99	101
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	82	85
Union Ferry stock, ex. dividend	67	68½
Union Ferry 5s	106	107
Natural Gas.		
Fort Wayne Gas stock	83	86
Fort Wayne 1st 6s, ex int	95	96
Indianapolis Gas stock	132	138
Indianapolis Gas 1st	107	109
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	94½	98
Lafayette Gas Company stock	88	90
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	59	61
Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s	75	77
Ohio & Indiana stock	50	58
Ohio & Indiana bonds	71	73
Illuminating Gas.		
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	102¼	102½
Columbus Gas	92	94
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	79	82
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	18	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	75	85
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	101¾	102½
Equitable Gas Company of N. Y.	293	295
Grand Rapids Gas stock	78	80
Mutual Gas Company of N. Y.	380	400
Madison (Wis.) stock	59	61
N.Y. & E.R. Gas Co. stock, ex rights	89	90½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.	115½	117
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	113	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company con.	107	108
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	35	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 5s	97	99
St. Joseph, (Mo.)	42	44
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s	87	90
St. Paul Gas stock	52	54
St. Paul Gas bonds	79	82
Standard Gas, New York	156	160
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	160	170
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	114	118
Syracuse Gas stock	32½	34
Syracuse Gas 5s	98	100
Western Gas Company, Milwaukee	86½	87½
Western Gas Co. bonds, Milwaukee	103½	103½
Industrials.		
American Bank Note	42	44
American Typefounders'	30	33
Barney & Smith common	16	18
Cramps' Shipyard stock	55	62
Glucose common, when issued	44¼	45
Glucose preferred, when issued	94	95
Herring-Hall-Marvin	2	4
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	21	23
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. pf., ex div.	70	72
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	95	97½
Lorillard Company pf.	114	117
Michigan-Peninsular Car	14	16
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	87	90
New York Biscuit Company	105	107
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	4	7
Pennsylvania Coal	340	365
Pratt & Whitney	10	14
Pratt & Whitney pf.	67	70
Standard Oil Trust	348	350
Trenton Potteries	12	14
Trenton Potteries pf.	50	52
Union Typewriter	6	7
Union Typewriter 1st	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	70	74
Wagner Car Company	158½	160
Worthington Pump Company pf.	91	95
The Miscellaneous List.		
Acker, Merrall & Condit	98	100
Anderson Tobacco Company	20	40
Central & South American Tel.	120	123
Commercial Cable stock	170	175
Electro-Pneumatic	¾	1
Hudson River Telephone stock	63	68
Iron Steamboat	3½	5
Iron Steamboat 6s	60	65
Madison Square Garden stock	2	5
Madison Square Garden 2d	35	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 6s	52¼	53¾
New York & New Jersey Telephone	147	153
New York Loan & Imp. stock	40	...
Northwestern Telegraph Company	108	112
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	20	20¾
Trow Directory pf.	29	32
Wool Exchange	110	112

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

50 shares Texas and Pacific Railway Company, $100 each, 13.

30 shares Texas Pacific Land Trust, $100 each, 8⅛.

30 shares Southern Railway preferred, trust certificate, $100 each, 3⅜.

63 shares Southern Railway common, trust certificate, $100 each, 11½.

6 shares Fort Worth and Denver City Railway Company, $100 each, and $24 stock scrip, "stamped" 9¾.

4 shares Pittsburg, Painesville and Fairport Railway preferred, $100 each, $3 lot.

$4,000 Texas and Pacific Railway second mortgage 5 per cent. income bonds, due 2000, 30.

$1,000 Southern Railway Company, first consolidated 5 per cent. mortgage gold bond, due 1994, coupons January and July, 92¾.

$2,000 Fort Worth and Denver City first mortgage bond, 4 per cent. until Dec. 1, 1900, and 6 per cent. thereafter, due 1921, coupons June and December, 73.

$3,000 Pittsburg, Painesville and Fairport Railway first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1916, coupons January and July, 80⅝.

$4,000 Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railway Company first mortgage sinking fund 6 per cent. bonds, due 1910, coupons February and August, 100.

10 shares Twenty-sixth Ward Bank of Brooklyn, $100 each, 135.

25 shares Hanover National Bank, $100 each, 360.

$10,000 Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad first mortgage 6 per cent. registered bonds, 131½.

13 shares Merriam Company (hypothecated), $100 each, 2.

$2,000 Syracuse Gas Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, 97

FINANCIAL.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co.

Offices: 146 Broadway, N. Y. 175 Remsen St., Brooklyn. N. E. cor. 58th St. & 7th Av., N. Y. 159 West 125th St., N. Y.

CAPITAL, ... $2,500,000
SURPLUS, ... $2,000,000

Offers its services for the safe keeping and judicious management of trust funds.

The company is in a position of great advantage for the securing of mortgage investments.

It can render invaluable service to those who wish their funds, of whatever kind, invested in good mortgages.

The company acts as executor, guardian, or committee; receives deposits; executes all trusts.

TRUSTEES:

George G. Williams, Alexander E. Orr, Augustus D. Juilliard, Charles S. Brown, Louis Windmuller, John Jacob Astor, Julien T. Davies, William H. Male, Charles R. Henderson, Frederick Potter, S. V. R. Cruger, John S. Kennedy, William M. Ingraham, Charles A. Peabody, Jr., James D. Lynch, Robert Olyphant, Martin Josel, Benjamin D. Hicks, William J. Easton, John D. Hicks, Ellis D. Williams, Charles Matluck, Charles Richardson.

CLARENCE H. KELSEY, President

FRANK BAILEY, Vice President.
EDWARD O. STANLEY, Secretary.
LOUIS T. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
STEPHEN P. NASH, Counsel.
EDWARD E. SPRAGUE, Solicitor.

LOST.

Scrip certificate Number 25,042, dated March 2d, 1874, issued in the name of William F. Scott by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, and belonging to First Mortgage Consolidated Seven per Cent. $1,000 Bond, of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, Number 542, due January 1st, 1902. If found, please return to the undersigned for account of the owner of the certificate.—Dated New York, September 21, 1897. STETSON, TRACY, JENNINGS & RUSSELL, Mills Building, 15 Broad Street, New York City.

PROPOSALS.

$1,040,719.76

THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. STOCK, BONDS, AND CERTIFICATES OF THE

CITY of BROOKLYN

FREE AND EXEMPT FROM ALL TAXATION,

EXCEPT FOR STATE PURPOSES.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, Comptroller's Office, Brooklyn, September 17, 1897.—The undersigned will receive sealed proposals at this office until Thursday, October 7th, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time they will be opened for the whole or any part of the following registered THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. BONDS, STOCK and CERTIFICATES, viz.:

$250,000	School Building Bonds. Payable January 1, 1937.	
$30,325	Consolidated Stock issued for the Consolidation of the New East River Bridge. Payable January 1, 1937.	
$110,394.76	Consolidated Stock issued for the Extension of the System of Water Supply. Payable January 1, 1937.	
$50,000	Consolidated Stock issued for the Construction of Auxiliary Sewers. Payable January 1, 1937.	
$37,000	Consolidated Stock issued for the Improvement of Albany Avenue. Payable January 1, 1937.	
$90,000	Consolidated Stock issued for the Disciplinary School. Payable January 1, 1937.	
$5,000	Public Library Bonds. Payable January 1, 1937.	
$20,000	Consolidated Stock issued for the Improvement of Wallabout Market property. Payable October 4, 1917.	
$7,000	Memorial Bonds. Payable October 4, 1917.	
$250,000	Local Improvement Bonds. Payable January 1, 1917.	
$70,000	Flatbush Sewer Bonds, accrued interest from August 1, 1897, to be paid in addition to price.) Payable August 1, 1921.	
$9,000	Payable August 1, 1922.	
9,000	Payable August 1, 1923.	
9,000	Payable August 1, 1924.	
9,000	Payable August 1, 1925.	
9,000	Payable August 1, 1926.	
9,000	Payable August 1, 1927.	
9,000	Payable August 1, 1928.	
7,000	Flatbush Sewer Assessment Bonds, accrued interest from August 1, 1897, to be paid in addition to price.) Payable October 4, 1902.	
$35,000	Twenty-sixth Ward Improvement Assessment Certificates. Payable October 4, 1902.	
$80,000		

All of the above Bonds, as to Principal and Interest, will be payable in GOLD COIN of the United States of America of the present standard of weight and fineness, and issued under the provisions of the City Charter as amended by Chapter 648 of the Laws of 1895. They are free and exempt from all taxation, except for State purposes. Payment of purchase money to be made October 4, 1897.

Flatbush Sewer Bonds and Flatbush Sewer Assessment Bonds will be dated August 1, 1897, and accrued interest on these will be required in addition to price. Interest payable February and August in each year. All other of the above issues will be dated October 4, 1897. Interest payable January and July in each year.

Proposals must state the price offered, the denomination or maturity of Bonds desired, and be indorsed "Proposals for Bonds."

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids not deemed for the interest of the city.

GEORGE W. PALMER, Comptroller.

Sale of School Bonds

$17,000 five per cent. coupon bonds of Union Free School, District No. 27, Towns of Hempstead, Flushing, and Jamaica, Queens County.

Sealed proposals for the purchase of all or any part of seventeen bonds of one thousand dollars each, duly authorized by a vote of the electors of said district, will be received by the Board of Education of said district until Monday, September 27, 1897, at 7 o'clock in the evening, when such proposals will be publicly opened at the residence of Charles W. Ward, on the Flushing Road, in said district, and the bonds awarded.

The bonds will be dated October 1, 1897. The principal of such bonds will be made payable at the rate of one thousand ($1,000) dollars per year, the first to be paid July 1, 1917.

These bonds will bear interest from date of issuance at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually upon the surrender of coupons attached.

No bid for less than par will be accepted, and in case there should be more than one bidder for the whole amount of said bonds, at the highest price offered, the said board will divide the same as near as possible equally among such bidders. In case there should be no bid or bids for the whole lease at the highest price offered, successful bidders will have the right to make selections of bonds in the order of the prices bid, the highest bidder having the first choice.

The district has at present no outstanding bonded indebtedness. It is within the limits of the Greater New York, and the proposed issue is made for the purpose of raising funds to purchase a site and erect a new schoolhouse thereon.

A certified check for one thousand ($1,000) dollars drawn to the order of Charles W. Ward, President, must accompany each bid.

Each bid should be indorsed, "Bid for Bonds," and delivered to Charles W. Ward, Queens, Queens County, New York, President, and one of the board. The board reserves the right to reject any or all bids, and to waive any defect or informality in any bid should it be deemed to be for the best interests of the district so to do.

Dated September 4, 1897.

By order of the Board of Education of School District No. 27 of the Towns of Hempstead, Flushing, and Jamaica, Queens County.

CHARLES W. WARD, President.

FRANK F. MITCHELL, Clerk.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Procter & Gamble Company.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the Company, will be held at the office of the Company in Jersey City, on Wednesday, October 13th, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon. Stock Transfer Books will close September 22d, 1897, and will reopen October 15th, 1897.

Cincinnati, September 21st, 1897. D. B. GAMBLE, Secy.

New York and East River Ferry Co.

New York, September 15th, '97.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 20 Broad Street, New York City, on THURSDAY, October 7th, at 10 A. M. Transfer books will be closed from September 17th, 3 P. M., to October 8th, 10 A. M.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE IS GIVEN THAT CERTIFICATE No. 18,371, for $1 000, Reading 4 Per Cent. Bond, (Central Trust Certificate,) has been lost, and that application has been made to said Company to issue a new bond in place thereof, and all persons are called upon to show cause why the said new certificate should not be issued.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Sept. 22, 1897.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
23½	24	830	American Cotton Oil..	22¾	23¾	22¾	23½	— ⅛
75	75½	220	Am. Cotton Oil pf....	75	75	75	75	
13¼	13⅜	1,530	Am. Spirits Mfg.....	13¼	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
32¼	32¾	200	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf..	32⅜	32½	32½	32½	+ ¼
143	144	61,600	Am. Sugar Ref.....	143	148¾	142¾	148	+ 4¼
115½	116	705	Am. Sugar Ref. pf..	115½	117¾	115½	117¾	
117½	118¼	204	Am. Tel. & Cable Co...	91	91	91	91	+ 1¼
92	94	11,269	American Tobacco....	88½	89⅞	87½	89¼	— ½
89½	89⅞	10	Am. Tobacco pf.....	113½	113½	113½	113½	— ¾
112½	114	100	Ann Arbor.....	13	13	13	13	— ⅛
15	15	100	Ann Arbor pf.....	37	37	37	37	— ⅛
36	37	3,800	Atch., Top. & S. F....	15½	16	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅛
15¾	15⅞	16,171	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	32¾	33	32¾	34	+ ⅛
33⅜	34	2,000	Baltimore & Ohio....	18¾	20	18¾	20	+ ⅛
19	19⅜	1,608	B. & O. S. W. pf....	8¾	9⅜	8¾	9	+ ⅛
9	9¼	11,800	Bay State Gas.....	10¾	11½	10¾	10½	+ ⅛
10½	10⅝	100	Brooklyn Elevated ...	9	9	9	9	
8	9	7,458	Brooklyn Rp. Tr....	33⅜	35⅝	33⅜	35⅝	+ ⅛
35½	35¾	1,300	Brooklyn Union Gas..	126½	131	126	130	+ 1½
128	130½	200	Brunswick Co.....	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
2¼	2⅜	2,875	Canada Southern....	58¾	59⅞	58¾	59⅞	+ 2
59½	59½	400	Canadian Pacific	74½	75	74½	74½	+ ⅛
74¾	75¼	100	Capital Traction....	56	56	56	56	+ ⅛
56	58	8,258	Chesapeake & Ohio....	24½	25½	24½	25½	+ ⅛
25¼	25⅜	45,825	Chic., Bur. & Qy....	100½	101	100½	100⅝	+ ⅛
100⅝	100¼	800	Chic., Ind. & Louis..	33½	35¼	33½	35¼	+ 1⅝
103⅝	104	666	Chi., Ind. & L. pf....	104½	106⅝	104	106⅝	+ 1⅝
34	34¾	21,445	Chi., Ind. & L. pf....	17⅝	19	17⅝	18¾	+ 1⅝
106⅝	106¾	18,115	Chicago Gas	42	42	42	42	
18⅝	18⅝	200	Chicago Great West...	31	32⅜	30½	32⅜	+ 1⅝
41½	43	700	Chicago Great West. A....	98½	100	98½	100¼	+ 2¼
31½	32½	54,090	Chi. G. W. pf., B....	43	43	43	43	+ ½
100¼	100¼	213	Chi., Mil. & St. P....	145	145	145	145	+ ½
144	145¼	5,075	Chic. & Northwest....	163½	163½	163½	163½	+ 1½
128⅜	129	100	Chic. & N. W. pf....	94¾	95⅞	94¾	95⅞	+ ⅝
163½		35,750	Chic., R. I. & Pac....	38¾	39¼	38¾	39¼	+ ⅝
93	95¼	2,990	Chic., C. & St. L....	25	26⅜	25	26⅜	+ ⅜
38	39	2,450	Clev., C. C. & St. L....	63	63¼	63	63¼	+ ⅜
209½	209¾	100	Col. Fuel & Iron....	6	6	6	6	
7	7⅛	300	C. & H. C., all in. pd..	219	219	219	220	+ 8⅞
6	6½	5,248	C., H. V. & Tol.....	220	231	220	230	+ 2
230	231	2,042	Con. Gas Co.....	117½	120	117½	120	+ ½
120	121	500	Delaware & Hudson..	160	160	160	160	+ ½
160¼	161	1,150	Del., L. & West.....	48⅜	49	48⅜	49	
49¼	49½	200	Denver & R. G. pf....	50	50	50	50	
49	50½	1,240	Detroit Gas	17	17¼	16¾	17⅛	+ ⅛
17½	17⅝	1,460	Erie	42½	43⅜	42½	43⅜	+ ⅝
43	43¼	250	Erie 1st pf.....	23½	24	23½	24	+ ⅝
2⅜	24	50	Erie 2d pf.....	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
41	43½	4,060	Fort & P. M. pf.....	43	43	43	43	+ ⅛
38	38¾	200	General Electric	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	+ ⅛
100½	100⅝	2,020	Illinois Central	105¾	107	105¾	107	+ 1⅝
107	107	150	Illinois Steel Co....	45	45	45	45	
45½	47½	100	Iowa Central	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
10½	11	120	Iowa Central pf.....	25¾	25⅞	25¾	25⅞	+ ⅛
25	27	695	K., C., P. & G.....	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼	+ ¼
24½	25⅜	6,850	Laclede Gas	11½	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
90	94	11,269	Laclede Gas pf.....	96	96	96	96	
89½	89¾	10	Lake Erie & West....	20	21	20	21	+ ⅛
112½	114	100	Lake Erie & West. pf.	77	78	77	78	+ ⅛
15	15	100	Lake Shore	75½	76	75½	76	+ ⅛
37	37	3,800	Louis. & Nashville..	176¼	176¾	176¼	176¾	+ ⅛
36	37	16,171	Manhattan Con	61½	61½	59½	59½	+ ⅛
15,270		2,000	Metropolitan Trac....	108	108	108	108	+ ⅛
8,460		220	Michigan Central	122	122	122	122	+ ⅛
100		710	Minn. & St. Louis....	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	+ ⅛
140		200	M. & St. L. 2d pf....	58½	58½	58½	58½	+ ⅛
4,572		502	Minnesota Iron	58	58	58	58	+ ⅛
106	106¾	140	Miss., Kansas & Texas.	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
9	10	5,030	M., K. & T. pf.....	37¾	38¼	37½	38¼	+ ⅝
99¾	100	9,055	Missouri Pacific	31½	32	31½	32	+ ⅛
112½	112¾	350	Mobile & Ohio.....	29	29¾	29	29¾	+ ⅛
40¼	41¼	750	National Lead Co....	39	40¼	39	40¼	+ ⅝
18½	19	235	Nat. Lead Co. pf....	105¼	106⅜	105¼	106⅜	+ ⅝
42	43	1,310	National Starch	10	10	10	10	
102	102½	100	New Jersey Central...	97	100¼	97	100	+ 2
14	14½	300	New York Central....	111	112¾	111	112¾	+ 1½
42¼	43	300	N. Y., Chi. & St. L....	16	16	16	16	+ ⅛
58	58½	200	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf.	39	39½	39	39¼	+ ⅛
5,860		23,077	N. Y., L. E. & W. pf....	18	18⅛	18	18½	+ ⅛
69		6,465	N. Y. Sus. & W. pf....	40¼	42¼	40¼	42¼	+ 2
42		436	Norfolk & Western....	15½	15¾	15½	15½	+ ⅛
100		164	Norf. & West. pf.....	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	+ ⅛
61		6,939	North American	5	5¼	5	5¼	
120		4,915	Northern Pacific	19⅝	20⅜	19⅝	20¼	+ ⅝
108		1,900	Northern Pacific pf....	53¾	53⅞	53¾	53⅞	+ ⅛
24		100	Ontario & Western....	18	18¾	18	18⅝	+ ⅛
64		1,065	Oregon R. & Nav. pf..	69	69	69	69	
15¼		13,990	Oregon S. & Trans....	90	95	90	95	+ 4
60		10,900	Pacific Mail	35	36	35	35½	+ ⅛
105		4,170	Pennsylvania R. R....	114¼	116¼	114¼	116¼	+ 1⅝
38½		100	P., C., C. & St. L....	25	25⅞	24½	25¼	+ ⅝
90		1,900	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	63	63	63	63	+ ⅜
		100	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	170½	180½	170½	180½	+ 8⅞
		1,065	Peo., Dec. & Ev....	6	6	6	6	+ ⅛
		10,900	Peo., Dec. & Ev. 1st..	3	3	3	3	+ ⅛
		4,170	Peo., Dec. & Ev. 2d..	27¼	27¼	27¼	27½	+ ⅛
		100	Pullman Pal. Car Co..	219	220	219	220	+ 2
		125	Quicksilver	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
		150	Quicksilver pf.....	34	34	34	34	+ ⅛
		500	Reading	32¾	33⅝	32¾	33⅝	+ ⅝
		3,210	Reading 1st pf.....	55	55	55	55	+ ⅝
		4,395	Reading 2d pf.....	8	8	8	8	
		2,150	Rio Gr. West. pf.....	49	49	49	49	+ 1½
		3,445	Rio Gr. West. 1st pf.	17½	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
		1,400	Rio Gr. West. 2d pf.	8	8	8	8	
		100	Rome, W. & Og cons....	44	44	44	44	+ ⅛
		30	St. Jo. & Gr. I.....	9	9	9	9	
		8,640	St. Jo. & Gr. I. 1st pf.	17½	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
		25	St. Jo. & Gr. I. 2d pf.	7½	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
		3,335	St. L. & San Fran....	53¾	54⅜	53¾	54⅜	+ ⅝
		400	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ⅛
		300	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	12	12	12	12	+ ⅛
		504	St. Louis S. W. pf....	14½	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
		8,584	St. Paul & Omaha....	85¾	86¾	85¾	86¾	+ ⅝
		10,321	St. Paul & O. pf.....	117¾	118¾	117¾	118¾	+ ⅝
		93	Southern Pacific	34¾	35¼	34¾	35⅛	+ ⅛
		200	Southern Railway pf....	5	5	5	5	
		3,285	South. Railway pf....	32¾	33⅛	32¾	33⅛	+ ⅛
		190	Standard R. & T.....	13	13½	13	13½	+ ⅛
			Tenn. Coal & Iron....	26	26	26	26	+ 1⅛
			Texas Pacific	23¾	24	23¾	23¾	+ ⅛
			Tex. & Pac. 1st in. pd.	9	9	9	9	
			Tol. & Ohio Cent....	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
			Un. Pacific 1st in. pd.	44	44	44	44	
			U. P., D. & G.....	8⅝	9	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
			U. S. Express.....	68	68	68	68	
			U. S. Leather pf.....	17½	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
			U. S. Rubber	67⅛	67⅞	67⅛	67⅞	+ ⅛
			U. S. Rubber pf.....	8⅝	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
			Wabash	21⅝	22⅛	21⅝	22⅛	+ ⅛
			Wabash pf.....	9½	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
			West. Union Tel.....	100¾	101¼	100¾	101¼	+ ⅝
			West. Chi. St. R. R..	2¼	3	3	3	
			Wheeling & L. E.....	15	15	13½	13½	
			Wheeling & L. E. pf..					
Sales.....		610,809						

Silver.

58½	59½	100	Bullion Certfs	59½	59½	59½	59½	— ½

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891		98
4s, r., 1907		113⅝
4s, c., 1907		113¾
5s, r., 1925		125
5s, c., 1925		125
4s, r., 1901		114¼
4s, c., 1901		114¼
5s, c., 1904		112
Currency 6s, 1898		102
Currency 6s, 1899		105
Cherokee 4s, 1898		102½
Cherokee 4s, 1899		102½
Adams Express	156	160
Alb. & Sus	175	
Alton & T. H.	60	
Alton & T. H. pf.	120	
Am. Coal	117	
Am. Express	105	
Boston A. L. pf.	23½	
Buff., R. & P.	63½	
Buff., R. & P. pf.	75	
Bur., C. R. & N.	14¾	
Central Pacific	164	
Chi. & Alton	166	
Chi. & Alton pf.	58½	
Chi. & E. Ill.	90	
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	100	
Consol. Ice	37	
Consol. Ice pf.	88	
Clev., L. & W. pf.	40	
Cleve. & Pitts.	159	
Col. C. & I. Dev.	1	
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	3	
C., H. V. & T. pf.	18	
Com. Cable	180	
Consol. Coal	38	
D., M. & Ft. D.	11½	
D., M. & Ft. D. pf.	70	
D., M. & A.	3¾	
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	7¾	
E. S. & A. pf.	13	
Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	131	
E. E. I. of B'klyn	31½	
Ev. & T. H.	49	
Ev. & T. H. pf.	12½	
Flint & P. M.	139	
Ft. W. & R. G.	19	
Ft. W. & R. G. pf.	130	
G. B. & Western.	38	
Homestake	61	
Ill Central	120	
Jeff. & C. Coal	40	
Jeff. & C. Coal pf.	108	
Joliet & Chicago	156	
Kan. & Mich.	8	
Kokuk & West.	33	
Kingston & Pem.	40	
Long Island	1	
L. E. & St. L. pf.		
Minn., St. P. & S.	6	
Minn., St. P. & S. pf.		
M. M. pf.	12	
Manhattan Beach	40	
Md. Coal pf.	7	
Mexican Central	1⅛	
Mex. Nat. certfs.	5	
M. & St. L. 1st pf.	80	
Morris & Essex	168	
Nat. Lin. pf.	50	
Nat. St. 1st pf.	80	
Nat. St. 2d pf.	30	
Nat. Cent. C.	8	
N. Y. Air Brake	83	
N. Y. & N. H.	183	
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	80	
Northwest. Tel.	110	
Ont. Mining	4½	
Ore. R. & N.	38	
Oregon S. L.	19¾	
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	6	
Peo. & Eastern	6	
P., Ft. W. & C.	170	
Pitts. & W. pf.	8	
Quicksilver pf.	22	
Rens. & Saratoga	182½	
Rio Grande W.	22	
R. W. & O.	119	
St. L. S. W.	24	
St. P. & Duluth	87	
St. P. & Dul. pf.	122½	
St. P., M. & M.	195	
Sixth Ave.	152	
Third Avenue	131	
T. P. Land Tr.	8	
Tol. & O. C. pf.	111	
Wells-F. Express	108	
West. Union Beef.	9½	
Wis. Central	2⅜	
Wis. Central pf.	6¾	

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22.—Local stocks recovered to-day, and in none was the spirit of improvement more pronounced than in Pennsylvania. Before noon the stock had rallied to 58½, a gain of nearly $1. The buying was heavy. Choctaw preferred again reflected decided strength. Lehigh Valley improved a dollar or so. All the specialties looked better, especially United Gas. Even Union Traction gained. The great bulk of trading was in stocks that have the advantage of a New York interest. Purely local issues, though strong, were quiet.

Closing bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	31	31½
Northern Pacific, common, t. c.	20½	20¾
Northern Pacific pf.	53⅜	53¾
Pennsylvania	58	58½
Reading, t. c.	18 11-16	18¾
Reading 1st pf.	27¾	27 13-16
Reading 2d pf.	17	17⅛
St. Paul	100¾	100⅞
W. N. P.	3	3½
Metropolitan Traction	122	123
Philadelphia Traction	71⅝	71⅞
Baltimore Traction	18	18⅜
Union Traction	11½	11¾
Electric Storage	29¾	30
United Gas Improvement	84	84½
Pennsylvania Heat, Light & Power	16¾	17
Welsbach Light	38	38¼
American R. E.	47¾	48
Marsden	7	7¼
Choctaw	21⅞	22
Choctaw pf.	9¾	10
Reading gen. 4s	20⅝	20¾
Electric & P. 4s	85½	86
Cons. T. Pitts.	71¾	71⅞
Cons. T. Pitts. pf.	9¼	9½
	40⅛	40⅝

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—The local stock market was weak to-day—active and lower for no other reason than that there were more sellers than buyers. It would be impossible to ascribe any sympathy with Wall Street, for the New York market was strong. Wheat in Chicago sold from an opening of 100½ to 100⅝, then to 100, closing at 108¾. New York Biscuit stock was quite active, but there was a weaker tone and a decline from an opening at 60¼@60⅜ to 59½. At the lower prices considerable good buying developed, and it looked as though the downward tide might have received a stay.

Lake Street "L" broke badly, declining to 20 from 21¼. This is due to the delay in opening the loop for business. Alley "L" was firm at 59¾, and Metropolitan "L" at 7½, a gain of half a point over yesterday. Strawboard was quiet at 20.

Clearing House settlements were as follows:

American Strawboard	28¾
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	65
Brew. & Malt. Co.	8¾
Brew. & Malt. Co. pf.	30
Chicago Pkg. & P. Co.	31
Chicago Pkg. & P. Co. pf.	52
Chicago City Railway	236½
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	156
Lake Street Elevated	20½
Int. Pkg. Co.	10
Int. Pkg. Co. pf.	45
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co.	9¾
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co. pf.	31½
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co. pf.	59
New York Biscuit Co.	240
N. Chicago Street Railroad	21
Street's West Stable C. Line	108¾
W. Chicago Street Railroad	18¾
Lake St. Elevated tfs.	59½
South Side Elevated Railroad	7½
Metropolitan Elevated	

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Sept. 22.—Good volume of trading and general rally in prices marked the Boston trading. Bay State Gas dropped from 5¼ to 4. The Boston Stock Exchange has added to the unlisted department $20,000,000 additional stock of the Bay State Company, making $35,000,000 now listed here. New York has been the principal seller. No action has been taken by the New York Exchange as yet on the matter of admitting the new stocks to dealings. Among the copper stocks Butte rose from 27⅛ to 27¼, Centennial from 20½ at the close yesterday to 22, Old Dominion from 24½ to 26, Franklin from 20⅛ to 23, later selling at 22½; Kearsarge from 21½ to 23; Osceola from 38⅛ to 40.

Bell Telephone was active, losing 2½ to 266½, rallying to 270½. Dominion Coal rallied 1½ to 24, closing at 23½. West End Street lost 1 to 95, rallying to 97 and closing at 96½. Merced Gold was up 1⅜ to 9⅛. Pioneer ¼ at 7. United States Oil reappeared at 14. Calumet and Hecla sold at 455, a loss of 12½ since the last sale, Monday, the day of the rise from 455 to 495. Stock Yards gained 1 to 113. Boston and Albany held its rise at 220 Maine sold up 2 to 167, later selling at 166. Montana gained from 148 to 149¼. Atchison preferred rose 1¼ to 34⅛. Chicago, Burlington and Quincy closed 1⅞ higher than this morning's lowest at 100¼.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Alb & Sus cons 7s	124½	Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s	110	Peo, Dec & Ev 1st	102¼
2,000		3,000		7,000	
Alb & Sus con 6s	118	Erie 4s prior bonds	92	Evansville Div	102¼
1,000		51,000		6,000	
Am Tobacco Co scrip	81⅛	Ft W & D C 1st	72½	Roch & Pitts 1st	122¾
1,000		10,000	73	1,000	
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	83½	Iowa Central 1st 5s	97¾	Rome, W & Og cons	121
5,000	83½	4,000		1,000	
2,000	83	Kan Pac 1st cons, Trust Co certfs	99	St J & G I 2-3-4s	69
At, T & S F gen 4s	87½	5,000	100	500	
12,000	87¾	30,000	100½	St L & Iron Mount gen 5s	89
30,000	87⅞	10,000	100	7,000	
55,000	88	30,000	100½	St L & S F 4s	71
10,000	87⅞	40,000	101	10,000	
36,000	87½	10,000	101¼	St L & S F gen 5s	100½
10,000	87⅞	1,000	102	10,000	
90,000		1,000		St L & S F gen 6s	120
Adjustment 4s	50	Kings Co Elev 1st	60	1,000	
25,000	50¼	4,000		St P, M & M, Dakota ext	120
1,000	50	L S & Mich So 3½s reg	103	1,000	
12,000	50¼	7,000		3,000	
5,000	50½	Louis & Nash unified gold 4s	84	San An & Ar Pass 4s	60
5,000	50¼	10,000		7,000	
64,000	50¾	Manhattan Ry con 4s	96½	5,000	59½
10,000	50¾	1,000		5,000	59¾
13,000	50⅝	Mich Cent cons 7s	116	10,000	59⅝
25,000	50⅞	1,000		12,000	60
110,000	50⅝	Mil, L S & W 1st	136	2,000	60¼
10,000		6,000		10,000	60
Austin & N W 1st	84	Mil & St

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Transaction in Boulevard Lots a Feature in Yesterday's Sales—Auction Rooms Dull.

Hall J. How & Co. have sold for Francis Jencks, to a syndicate of builders, represented by Gunn & Grant, for about $200,000, the entire block front on the Boulevard between Ninetieth and Ninety-first Streets, west side, 201.8 by 100. The buyers will erect a number of first-class, elevator-equipped apartment houses on the property. The sale is for cash, and it is not only the fourth of a series of important cash sales of Boulevard property of Mr. Jencks, but is also one of the most noticeable transactions in vacant lots that has occurred lately.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for James A. Frame, to one of their clients, the four-story high-stoop dwelling 264 West Ninety-first Street, 18 by 58 by extension by 100.8.

James & Austen have sold for Julia L. Sheffield, on private terms, the four-story brownstone house 108 West Seventy-eighth Street, 25 feet frontage.

Jesse C. Bennett & Co. have sold for Catharine N. Griffith, for $22,000, the old building 3,340 Third Avenue, near One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, on lot 58 by 100.

The same brokers have sold for Dr. Wendt, for $46,000, the four-story dwelling 18 West Seventy-ninth Street, 22 by 60 by 100, with extension.

Frederick Zittel has sold for Mary E. Amabile to Bernard J. Decking, for $15,000, the three-story dwelling 1,672 Lexington Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Fifth Street, on plot 17.7 by 55. This property was purchased by the seller in January, 1894, for $14,000.

D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. have bought for Lowenfeld & Prager, from the estate of Henry J. Hart, the six-story and loft building 88 Monroe Street, on plot 22.7 by 93.10.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. adjourned the sale, in foreclosure, of the three-story brick tenement, with stores, and four-story brick tenement at rear, 444 West Forty-fifth Street, south side, 200 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 104.4, till Oct. 6.

Strong & Ireland sold, in foreclosure, to Paul Meyers, for $3,000, the two-story frame dwelling 1,305 Hoe Avenue, 25 feet south of Charlotte Place, 25 by 100.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to John J. Duffy, for $4,050, the three-story brick tenement 531 West Thirtieth Street, north side, 431 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 21 by 31.6.

The same brokers sold, also in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, William Kingsland, as trustee, for $18,700, the five-story brick tenement, with stores, 2,306 Second Avenue, east side, 53 feet north of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 27 by 80.

The same brokers adjourned the sale, in foreclosure, of the eight three-story frame buildings on Lenox Avenue, northeast corner of East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 201.10 by 125, till Oct. 6.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. adjourned the sale, in foreclosure, of the two three-story brick dwellings, 302 and 304 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 34 by 99.11, and 308, 310, and 312 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, south side, 151 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 48 by 99.11, till Oct. 6.

At the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 Liberty Street, the same brokers bid in, for $23,000, the five-story brick tenement and store 629 First Avenue, northwest corner of Thirty-sixth Street, 24.8 by 80.

The same brokers adjourned the sale of the three-story frame dwelling 600 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, near Alexander Avenue, 25 by 35, on plot 46 by 100, till Sept. 29.

Sales at Auction.

The following sales at auction are set down for to-day at 111 Broadway, unless otherwise specified:

By Adrian H. Muller, foreclosure sale, Edwin A. Jones, referee, 326 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, north side, 181.8 feet west of Avenue A, 18.4 by 100.10, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $7,001.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Horace Secor, Jr., referee, east corner of Orchard and Highbridge Streets, 83 by 95 by 77.5 by 62, vacant; Lind Avenue, southeast side, 455.5 feet northeast of Devoe Street, 37.7 by 200 by 36.6 by 209, vacant. Due on judgment, $4,890.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Charles F. Bostwick, referee, 330 West Fortieth Street, south side, 450 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $24,282.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 152 East Ninety-eighth Street, south side, 175 feet west of Third Avenue, 25 by 100.11, four-story stone-front tenement. Due on judgment, $11,852.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles Donohue, referee, 533 to 537 West Fifty-seventh Street, north side, 375.6 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 75 by 100.5, three five-story brick tenements. Due on judgment, $4,672.

By Peter F. Meyer, executor's sale, twenty-one lots on Fourth Avenue, Sixty-seventh Street, or Shore Road, and Cowenhoven Lane, Brooklyn; 10 and 12 Elm Place, Brooklyn, west side, about 72 feet north of Fulton Street, 50 by 155 and irregular, three-story brick building, and two-story brick and iron building, known as Zipp's Casino.

At 59 Liberty Street, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 285 lots on New Street, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Avenues, Fifty-eighth Fifty-ninth, Sixtieth, and Sixty-first Streets, Brooklyn.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Louise Street, west side, 325 feet south of Columbus Avenue, for a one-story frame dwelling, 25 by 25, Harry T. Hamman of Louise Street and Columbus Avenue, owner; H. T. Howell of 748 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

Third Avenue, east side, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, for two five-story brick flats, 25 by 85, Charles Brogan of 1,208 East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, owner and architect; cost, $36,000.

St. Ann's Avenue, east side, 33 feet north of Southern Boulevard, for two five-story brick flats, with stores, 25 by 75, George Walton of 2,607 Third Avenue, owner; Kerby & Co. of 722 Tremont Avenue, architects; cost, $36,000.

St. Ann's Avenue, east side, 83 feet north of Southern Boulevard, for a five-story brick tenement, with store, 15 by 81.6, George Walton, owner; Kerby & Co., architects; cost, $12,000.

St. Ann's Avenue, northeast corner of Southern Boulevard, for a two-story brick flat, with store, 33 by 94, George Walton, owner; Kerby & Co., architects; cost, $27,000.

No. 162 East Twenty-sixth Street, for a three-story brick store, with lofts, 24 by 75, H. J. Schile of 615 West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, owner; Robert B. Robinson of 215 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $6,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, south side, 95 feet north of Madison Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, 27 by 86, Tobias Krakower of 216 Henry Street, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $25,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, northwest corner of Madison Avenue, for four five-story brick flats with stores, 25 by 76 by 88, Tobias Krakower of 216 Henry Street, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $90,000.

Sixty-five to 69 Bleecker Street, for a twelve-story brick mercantile building, 83.4 by 100, United Loan and Investment Company, owner; Sullivan & Smith of 47 Fifth Avenue, architects; (old Bleecker Street Bank site;) cost, $400,000.

Alterations.

Chisholm Street, northeast corner of Stebbins Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling with store, P. E. Arcucilia, owner; A. Ericsson, architect; cost, $200.

Morris Avenue, east side, 325 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling, William McGlone of 4,793 Ninth Avenue, owner; C. S. Clark, architect; cost, $600.

White Plains Avenue, east side, 183 feet south of Bronx Place, to a three-story frame dwelling with store, Angelo Perto of the premises, owner; Lawrence & Ringrose, architects; cost, $250.

412 East Seventy-fifth Street, to a one-story and basement brick and stone stable and storage house, John Donohue of 410 East Seventy-fifth Place, owner; R. Moeller, architect; cost, $3,000.

Spring Street, (rear,) 187 and 189, to a five-story brick tenement, Mary Carter, owner; B. N. Berger, architect; cost, $600.

79 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, to a two-story brick stable, J. D. Beales of 203 Broadway, owner; B. & J. P. Walther of 205 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $2,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Sept. 22.

AUDUBON AV, w s, 44 ft n of 166th St, 19x irregular; Anna M. Hofman to Matilda Yates..... 1

AVENUE B, e s, 337.6 ft s of 183d St, 87.6x125; Julia M. Whalen and another to Mary A. Smith..... 100

AVENUE B, or Creston Av, e s, 300 ft s of 183d St, 37.6x100; Julia M. Whalen and another to Benjamin Krog and wife. 100

CATHARINE ST, or Daly Av, s e s, Lot 295, map of East Fremont, 55x160; Joseph A. Bauman to Daniel O'Sullivan. 2,500

CRESTON AV, e s, 250 ft s of 183d St, 50x x5; Julia M. Whalen to Mary B. Tiernan..... 1

DECATUR AV, w s, 88.7 ft n of Travers, or 198th St, 19.11x90.9x18x100; Cornelia C. Blasdell to Seymour S. Blasdell..... 1

EAST BROADWAY, 282 to 286; Division St, 271 to 275; Edward Schenck to Justus L. Bulkley and others, executors..... 123,000

HENRY ST, 107, 20x46; Sarah Gray to Harris Flatow, ½ part..... 1

HENRY ST, 107, 20x46; Meyer Flatow and wife to Harris Flatow, ½ part..... 1

HENRY ST, s s, Lot 1,000, map of Henry Rutgers, 25.6x100; Gerson Krakower and another to Marcus Bischoff and another, one-fourth part..... 1

TINTON AV, e s, 80 ft s of 166th St, 20x80; Hibbert B. Roach and wife to Francis McCarton and wife..... 7,000

MANGIN ST, e s, 75 ft n of Broome St, 25x100; Mangin St, e s, 150 ft s of Delancey St, 25x100; Charles K. Beekman, referee, to Henry Steers..... 16,000

UNION AV, e s, 169.9 ft s of 152d St, 24.11x90; Charles Van Riper and others to Christina Schlosser..... 100

UNION AV, e s, 144.11 ft s of 152d St, 24.9x90; Charles Van Riper and others to Catharine Conrath..... 100

1ST ST, s s, Lot 631, map of Laconia Park, 25x100; Andrew W. Wagner to Anna Wagner..... 1

18TH ST, s s, 140 ft from 5th Av, 25x 114; G. H. Baum to Julius P. Hieber and wife..... 10

57TH AV, e s, 50.11 ft n of 114th St, 50x 100; Henry Rothschild and wife to Julius Fleischmann..... 10

11TH AV, n e corner of 50th St, 49.7x23; Charles J. Schmidt and wife to Peter Doerger..... 33,500

18TH ST, s s, 140 ft from 5th Av, 25x 114; Julius P. Hieber and wife to G. H. Baum..... 10

24TH ST, 407 East, 25x98.9; Carrie Bendheim to Rosa Impole..... 1

47TH ST, ss, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.4; Philip Freund and wife to Alois Scherer..... Exchange

48TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of 1st Av, 50x100.5; Valentine Moeslein to Agnes Moeslein. 1

49TH ST, s s, 350 ft w of 6th Av, 25x 100.5; Alexander Cameron, referee, to Samuel Schwab..... 27,300

49TH ST, s s, 350 ft w of 6th Av, 25x100.5; Samuel Schwab and wife to Albert Dellevie..... 10

51ST ST, s s, 19 ft e of 1st Av, 18x100.5; Valentine Moeslein to Agnes Moeslein.. 1

59TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of 9th Av, 25x100.5; Alonzo B. Kight and wife to Helen M. Foley..... 10

62D ST, s s, 125 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; William P. Platt and others, administrators, &c., to G. Morris Topham..... 1

68TH ST, 41 West, 18x100.5; Alonzo B. Kight and wife to Frank K. Kohler..... 10

87TH ST, s s, 50 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x100.8; Sarah Hess to Leo Dinkelspiel

90TH ST, 271, n s, 100 ft e of West End Av, 18x100.8; James A. Frame and wife to Alice B. Nicoll..... 100

107TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 2d Av, 20x 100.11; Alois Scherer and wife to Philip Freund..... Exchange

110TH ST, 237 East, 16.8x100.10; William G. Davies, referee, to Ella S. Wiborley.. 5,100

108TH ST, 170 East, 17x100.11; Annette Lehman to Sarah Burger..... 1

134TH ST, n s, 385 ft w of 5th Av, 50x 99.11; Ella I. Shaw to August Ruff..... 1

138TH ST, 624 West, 14x99.11; Agnes A. Carroll to James Reid..... 1

142D ST, s s, 100 ft e of Websters Av, 84.11x50; Noah C. Rogers and wife to Robert Pickens..... 9,350

Recorded Leases.

BECKMANN, C., & Co., to Henry Gaedje; 40 South St, 5 years..... 600

BRUESTLE, George, to John Funk; 423 1st Av, 3 years..... 1,300

CAULDWELL, William, and others, trustees, to William J. Quinn; 634 St. s s, from Columbus Av to Western Boulevard, 10 years..... 32,500 to 38,000

DENTON, Henry M., to Sigmund Hochstadter; 318 West 140th St, 2 years..... 800

GROSSMAN, Anna M., and others to Jacob M. Grossman and another; 31 to 35 East 4th St, 4 8-12 years her..... 5,400 to 6,600

LIEDERTAFEL, Arion, to Emil Hass; Courtlandt Av, w s, 50 ft n of 154th St, 50x100, 5 years..... 1,800

SOLOMON, M., agent, to Isaac M. Blumenthal; 56 Orchard St, 5 years..... 2,000

TIENCKEN, John D., to Emil Kolles; 1st Av, s e corner of 77th St, 5 years..... 900

Recorded Mortgages.

BALDWIN, George V. N., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; n e corner of 5th Av and 114th St, 2 years..... 85,000

BACHRACH, Julius, and wife to Louisa Minurd, as general guardian, &c., of estate of John W. Minturn; n s of Hamilton St, 151.4 ft e of Catharine St, 5 years 7,000

BURGER, Sarah, to Annette Lehman; 170 East 108th St, 3 years..... 2,500

CHAMBERS, Sophia, and wife to Michel Meyer; 17 Bleecker St, 1 year..... 7,000

DE MAICAS, Dolores R., to Jacob L. Phillips; 154 West 88th St, 5 years..... 16,000

EINSIEDEL, Leo, to Sarah P. Livingston; s s of 87th St, 50 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years..... 21,000

DINKELSPIEL, Leo, to William Moores; s s of 87th St, 50 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years..... 4,000

FICK, Peter W., and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 146 Monroe St, 3 years..... 15,000

FISCHOLZ, Harry, and wife to William W. Wister, Jr.; 255 7th St, 5 years..... 25,000

FLEISCHMANN, Julia, to Henry Rothschild; e s of 5th Av, 100.11 ft n of 115th St, 3 years..... 2,000

FLEISCHMANN, Julia, to Henry Rothschild; e s of 5th Av, 50.11 ft n of 114th St, 3 years..... 2,000

FLEISCHMANN, Julia, to Henry Rothschild; e s of 5th Av, 75.8 ft n of 115th St, 3 years..... 2,000

FLEISCHMANN, Julia, to Henry Rothschild; e s of 5th Av, 126.2 ft n of 115th St, 3 years..... 2,000

FLEISCHMANN, Julia, to Henry Rothschild; e s of 5th Av, 75.11 ft n of 114th St, 3 years..... 2,000

GLEASON, Elliott P., to Mary R. Butler; 20 West Houston St and 181 to 185 Mercer St, n w corner, 2 years..... 25,000

GOLIGHTLY, Robert P., to John J. Houlahan; w s of 1st Av, 50.8, 75.8, and 25.8 ft n of 95th St, (three mortgages;) 2 years. 6,000

JONES, Helena, to James Clark; 27 Pitt St, 3 years..... 25,000

JONES, Helena, to Auguste L. Sevestre; 27 Pitt St, 3 months..... 2,500

KOHLER, Frank K., to Alonzo B. Kight; 41 East 68th St, 1 year..... 2,500

LUSTIG, Josef, and wife to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 733 East 9th St, 1 year..... 3,000

LUSTIG, Josef, and wife to Marianne O'Gorman; 733 East 9th St, 5 years..... 4,000

McCARTON, Francis and Annie, to Hibbert B. Roach; 1,078 Tinton Av, 3 years. 500

MOFFATT, Patrick J., and Alvah E. Phyfe to John A. Amundson; 133 and 135 West 11th St, 2 months..... 8,000

MOFFATT, Patrick J., and Alvah E. Phyfe to J. Edgar Leaycraft; 133 and 135 West 11th St, demand..... 2,100

MORRISON, Augustus P., to Daniel E. Seybel; s s of 23d St, Lot 457, map of the lands of C. C. Moore; also s e corner of Washington and West 10th Sts, except plot 20x51.11, 2 years..... 33,500

NATHAN, Marcus, and wife to Edward E. Black; 1,899 Madison Av, 5 years.... 16,500

NICOLL, Alice B., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 271 West 90th St, 3 years..... 17,000

O'SULLIVAN, Daniel, and wife to Charles P. Hallock; Lot 295, map of Village of East Tremont, 3 years..... 800

PECKHAM, Robert, and wife to Norah C. Rogers—183d St, s e corner of Webster Av, 1½ years..... 13,000

RITCH, Charles F., and wife to James Angus; n s of road from West Farms to Hunt's Point, adjoining land of F. H. Phillips, 2 years..... 800

ROTHERMEL, Albert, to Edward M. Burghard; s s of 148th St, 415 ft w of Brook Av, 1 year..... 11,500

SCHWAB, Samuel, and wife to Maurice Seligman; 126 West 49th St, 2 years.... 23,000

SCHWAB, Samuel, and wife to Horace C. Skelly; 126 West 49th St, 1 year..... 2,000

SCHUPP, Edward W., and wife to Martha L. Rutherfurd; s s of 96th St, 220 ft e of Columbus Av, 5 years..... 23,000

SCHERER, Alois, to Lorenz Zeller, as administrator, &c.; s s of 47th St, 300 ft e of 2d Av, demand..... 500

SCHERER, Alois, to Philipp Freund; s s of 47th St, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 2 years.... 1,000

SCHLOSSER, Christina, to Charles Van Riper; e s of Union Av, 168.9 ft s of 152d St, 3 years..... 1,150

SPERONI, John L., to Almira J. Brown; 14 East 116th St, 5 years..... 20,000

TIERNAN, Mary B., to Daniel J. Carroll; e s of Creston Av, 250 ft s of 183d St, 1 year..... 650

UNDERHILL, Anna M., to Sophia L. Cauldwell; n s of 20th St, 175 ft w of 4th Av, 1 year..... 3,000

WALKER, Arabella T. C., to Thomas E. Thorn; w s of Church St, 425 ft n from land of Eliza Berrian, 24th Ward, 3 years and 8 months..... 2,500

WIBERLY, Ella S. and Thomas D., to Mary A. Newell, as guardian, &c.; 237 East 110th St, 5 years..... 4,000

WITTNEY, James W., and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s s of 71st St, 155 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 20,000

WILLIAMS, Henry V., to Robert W. Todd; w s of Trinity Av, 272.7 ft n of 165th St; also e s of Cauldwell Av, 57.7 ft s of Boston Road, 90x125, demand..... 3,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

ALEXANDRE, Francis V., to James M. Anderson, as trustee of Harriet E. Anderson..... $12,105

BOURNE, Frederick G., and others, executors, &c., to Elizabeth S Clark, general guardian, &c., of R. S. Clark..... Nominal

FRITZ, Robert C., to John G. Borgstede.. 1,003

KEALY, James M., executors, &c., of Marie L. Brennan, to M. B. and A. M. Maclay..... 750

KEALY, James M., to Archibald M. Maclay, one-half part..... 822

KITCHELL, George W., to William Heath..... Nominal

LIEBLER, Mary, to Mount Morris Bank.. 9,000

MENTURN, Louisa, as guardian, to Julia Bedell, all title and five-ninth parts.... 5,000

PURRINGTON, George F., to Elizabeth Moore..... Nominal

ROSENBERG, Charles, to Pauline Rapp.. 3,070

SCHROEDER, Henry C. J., to Helene De Cordova, (two assignments)..... 5,500

WINSLOW, Edward, to W. Franklin Brush..... Nominal

Lis Pendens.

CAMBRELLING AV, e s, Lot 63, map of the property of S. Cambrelling and others, Fordham, 25x125 to Crescent Av x 82.1x106.4; David Mayer Brewing Company against Herman Pfeiffer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. B. Tanner.

MONROE ST, s s, 75.7 ft w of Rutgers St, 31.3x 17.3x31.3x17; the Metropolitan Savings Bank against Louisa and Jacob Huber, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, A. S. & W. Hutchins.

NELSON AV, w s, 220.7 ft n of Devoe St, 25x 67.4x25x64.7, Joseph Tesoro against Michael Toolan, (foreclosure of mechanics' lien;) attorney, O. E. Davis.

11TH AV, e s, 20 ft n of 46th St, runs n 80.5x e 100x s 100.5 to 46th St, x w 20 x n 20x w 80 to beginning; Stephen N. Simonson, executor, &c., against Annie F. Stube and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. P. Brady.

111TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 50x100.11; Henry C. Bryan, trustee, against Pasquale Altieri and others, (foreclosure of mortgages,) two actions; attorney, D. Edwards.

136TH ST, s s, 216.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 40x 100; Michael Karani against William T. Washburn and another, executors, &c., (action to recover amount;) attorney, R. G. Ingersoll.

Mechanics' Liens.

INTERVALE AV, w s, 221 ft n of 165th St, 25x100; Harlem River Lumber and Woodworking Company against Niels Toelberg, owner and contractor..... $500

LEXINGTON AV, 1,055; Wolf Oltarsh against Kassel Oshinsky, owner; Isaac Lekosky, contractor..... 12

PROSPECT AV, s e corner of Jennings St, 77x100; Harlem River Lumber and Woodworking Company against Niels Toelberg, owner and contractor..... 1,675

ST. ANN'S AV, 15, 17, and 19; Jacob H. Haft against Rufus L. Robinson, Jr., owner and contractor; O. D. Hughes, contractor..... 31

WAVERLEY PLACE, s s, 40 ft w of Christopher St, 20x75; D. Sweeny's Sons against J. B. Lefferts, owner; James Bailey, contractor..... 190

WEST BROADWAY, 542 and 544; Hamilton & Manship Elevator Works against Charles H. Taylor, owner and contractor. 1,500

1ST AV, 1,483; Wolf Oltarsh against Charles Rosenberg, owner; Isaac Lekosky, contractor..... 15

31ST ST, 344 West; Cobban Brothers against Miss Dora Pope, owner; John Knabel, contractor..... 43

179TH ST, n s, 25.3 ft w of Vanderbilt Av, 25x84.2, William Shea against Henrietta L. Lousche, owner; Frank A. Soholz, contractor..... 32

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term.—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—1—In re W. J. Johnston Company. 2—Welland vs. Wilshusen. 3—Murray vs. Lowe. 4—Brown vs. Schmidt. 5—Eldridge vs. Von Raltz. 6—National Lead Company vs. Charles H. Pleasants Company. 7—Bernstein vs. Equitable Gas Light Company. 8—Sigua Iron Company vs. Brown. 9—Binninger vs. Binninger. 10—Cuthbert vs. Temple. 11—People, &c., vs. Gleason. 12—Same vs. Brady. 13—Same vs. Hagney. 14—Columbia Bank vs. Berolzheimer. 15—Balerlein vs. Green. 16—Farnham vs. Hague. 17—Edkin vs. Lewin. 18—Moore vs. Moore. 19—People, &c., vs. Byrnes. 20—Hearn vs. Nevins. 21—In re Ninety-fourth Street. 22—In re Woodruff Street. 23—Steinweg vs. Rork. 24—Blood vs. Barnard. 25—Shrady vs. Logan. 26—Sigua Iron Company vs. Brown. 27—Ceburre vs. Pearson. 28—Ullman vs. Wilder. 29—People, &c., vs. Buttner. 30—O'Dell vs. Tower Manufacturing Company. 31—Fitzpatrick vs. Barnum. 32—In re Naegel Avenue. 33—Lee vs. Neverub Company. 34—Elias vs. Schweyer. 35—United States Rubber Company vs. Alden. 36—Repetti vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 37—Wilson vs. Wheeler. 38—Department of Buildings vs. Silverberg. 39—Cascami vs. Dolpson. 40—Raetlein vs. Korn. 41—Conner vs. Conner. 42—Miller vs. Miller. 43—People, &c., vs. Rosenthal. 44—Cahn vs. Cahn. 45—Harlan vs. Breeden. 46—Records vs. Bennett. 47—Selig vs. Altman.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Courtlandt Av, w s, 50 ft n of 154th St, 50x100, 5 years..... 1,800

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Adjourned until Friday, Sept. 24.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Trial Term, Part III. Room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts III. and VI. for trial.

6087—Harris vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 2115—Gein vs. Little. 5669—Ginsburg vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company.

Highest number reached in regular call, 6926.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Gildersleeve, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Adjourned until Sept. 27.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Bookstaver, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Trial Term, Part VII., Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts VII., VIII., XI., and XII. for trial.

1324—Schlessinger vs. Columbia Fire Insurance Company of Louisville.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Werner, J.—Opens at 10:00 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S. Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Charlotte Kniebuhler, Sophia Lederle, Henrietta M. Rottman, Johanna Whelan, Mary Ryan, Frederick Frei, and James Dougherty.

At 2 P. M.—Elizabeth Koop and David Demary, Jr.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Contested Wills.—1298—John McArthur. 1295—Robert Cockburn.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, C. J.—Held in Room 12 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Default on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Osborne for the People.

1—John Edwards. 2—Thomas Murray, Andrew Quinn, and Lou's Hirschberg. 3—Leonard Butler. 4—Frank Buckley. 5—George Gartland. 6—James Carr and Michael Lane. 7—Michael Floria. 8—William Taylor. 9—Giovanni Di Margo. 10—Diego Guadino. 11—Carlogeno Carlucci. 12—Giuseppi Calderaro.

Pleadings.—1—James Mealy. 2—Annie Kane and Sarah Baker. 3—John Miller. 4—Jules M. Columbani. 5—James Hunter. 6—Llewellyn A. Scott. 7—David Offer. 8—William Koch. 9—Michael Martucci. 10—Albert J. Dexter. 11—Edward M. Tolman.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Mitchell for the People.

1—Herman Miller, George White, and William Adrian. 2—James Cines. 3—Julius Friedland. 4—Nora Lyons. 5—Henry Harms. 6—Margarita Morrell. 7—Ali Omar, Ali Ben Khell, and Shalla Alli. 8—John McNamara and William Gray. 9—Joseph Stone. 10—Thomas Murphy. 11—Felice Gesualdo. 12—Abraham Swart. 13—Morr's Schaffer. 14—Martin Connors. 15—John Grevvan. 16—Albert D. Brodie.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Russell, J.—Ryan vs. Ryan—Pratt A. Brown. Moss vs. Hosch—F. G. Outerbridge. See vs. Murray—Otto I. Wise.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—Churchill vs. Hogan—Franklin Bien. Matter of Goldenberg—Edward Jacobs. Hedden vs. Drayton—Hamilton Odell.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Russell, J.—Matter of New York Piano Case Company—Arthur Ingraham.

SUPREME COURT—McLaughlin, J.—John T. Williams vs. Public Paper Box Manufacturing Company—Edward R. Watson.

Brooklyn Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Garretson, J.—Ex parte business at 10 o'clock. Motion calendar called at 10:30.

COUNTY COURT, Room 7, Court House—Part I.—Hurd, J.—Criminal business.

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Aspinall, J.—Criminal business.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

CONRAN & LARY.—Deputy Sheriff Williams yesterday sold out the stock of Conran & Lary, dealers in paper and twine, 428 Broome Street, for about $5,000, which was enough to cover the executions in the Sheriff's hands.

FERRAIOLI & CAMERON BISCUIT COMPANY.—Schedules of the Ferraioli & Cameron Biscuit Company, 408 East Sixty-sixth Street, show liabilities of $21,686, nominal assets of $50,079, and actual assets of $13,256. The difference between the nominal and actual value of the assets is ascribed to worthless accounts of $7,422, and a patent, nominal value of $14,000, being put down as of no actual value.

E. DE BRAEKELEER & CO., LIMITED.—The Sheriff received three executions yesterday against E. De Braekeleer & Co., Limited, wholesale dealers in wines, 36 Beaver Street, aggregating $5,749 in favor of Frank B. Anderson, as indorser on twenty-five notes of other parties. The Sheriff was informed that the business is now carried on by the De Braekeleer Wine Company, which was incorporated in May last.

ERNEST M. LOCKWOOD.—Robertson & Harmon of 32 Park Place yesterday entered judgment in the City Court against Ernest M. Lockwood of 66 Broadway for $430 on behalf of the J. Newton Van Ness Company. The latter alleges that between March 12 and May 23, 1895, the defendant Lockwood bought from them a tandem cart, saddle, blankets, surcingles, coaching horn, and horse furnishings which he had failed to pay for. Lockwood was served with the papers, but put in no defense.

THEODORE REICHMANN.—An attachment has been obtained here against Theodore Reichmann as a partner in the firm of Bostwick, Rieck & Co. of this city, by Fromme Brothers, for Henry Eckel & Co. of Epernay, France, for $8,507 for goods sold to the firm in 1891 to 1893. It was stated in the papers that Mr. Reichmann is an opera singer, who came here in 1880, left in 1891, and now resides in Bavaria. He was supposed to own some property in St. Mark's Place, this city, which, it is alleged, he either had or was about to dispose of.

SOLOMON BLOG.—Solomon Blog made an assignment yesterday as a diamond merchant at Washington and Vesey Streets, to Marguerite Blog, giving her a preference for $2,500 balance due on a note of $7,000. The statement of the location of his place of business was rather indefinite, and no one knew him at either of the four corners, one being Washington Market. It was learned that he has been staying for a few days at Smith & McNell's hotel, on Washington Street, near Vesey, but he was out when a reporter called there. Some years ago he was known as a diamond cutter and polisher, and he was for a while a partner in a Malden Lane firm, but the trade had lost sight of him for several years.

MOESLEIN & CRANE CEILING COMPANY.—The Moeslein & Crane Ceiling Company, manufacturers of stamped metal ceilings, 420 and 422 East Forty-eighth Street, made an assignment yesterday to Henry E. Frankenberg. The business was started in April, 1895, and was incorporated on Jan. 3, 1896, under New York State laws, with a capital stock of $30,000. Valentine Moeslein is the President and Charles W. Posthauer the Secretary and Treasurer. J. F. Lamblas, attorney for Mr. Moeslein, said the failure was due to general business depression and poor collections. The liabilities are about $10,000, and nominal assets about $10,000. Mr. Moeslein transferred the factory property 420 and 422 East Forty-eighth Street and property on Fifty-first Street, near First Avenue, yesterday to Agnes Moeslein for $1.

Out of Town.

C. M. BLOOMER.—C. M. Bloomer's dry goods store in Binghamton, N. Y., has been closed on a chattel mortgage given to Mr. Bloomer's mother. Poor collections is the cause of the trouble.

ELIJAH COFFIN.—Judgment for $10,957 was entered here yesterday by default against Elijah Coffin of Schenectady, N. Y., by Sol Levi, as attorney for Francis B. Fletcher as executor of the estate of W. H. Fletcher, late of this city, balance due for borrowed money. Mr. Levi said that Mr. Coffin is President of the Mohawk Gas Company of Schenectady and is a brother-in-law of the late Mr. Fletcher.

COLDEN SUPPLY COMPANY.—Application was made yesterday at Buffalo to Justice Childs of the Supreme Court for the voluntary dissolution of the Colden Supply Company, which operates a Farmers' Alliance store in Colden. Attorney Spaulding stated that the Manager and Treasurer of the company, John Fullington, had committed suicide on Aug. 27, after wrecking the concern. Notes forged by Fullington are now held by banks in Hamburg and Springville. Justice Childs granted the application and appointed a receiver.

MCKINLEY-LANNING LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Loub received three attachments yesterday from Oneida County, N. Y., against the McKinley-Lanning Loan and Trust Company of Philadelphia, Penn., and Hastings, Neb., in favor of Jeanie M. Barton Rowland of Rome, N. Y., for $4,120, in her favor as executrix of the estate of Anna M. Perkins, for $412, and in favor of Marcella M. Scofield as executrix for $515, all the claims being for unpaid interest coupons. They were served on a Wall Street banker. The attachments were granted on the ground that the company named is a Pennsylvania corporation.

RECEIVER TO BE ASKED FOR.

A Trustee of the Hudson Telephone Company, However, Says It Is Solvent.

Notice was given yesterday by E. K. Seguine a lawyer of Jersey City, that he would make an application to Chancellor McGill for the appointment of a receiver for the Hudson Telephone Company, whose headquarters are in Jersey City. The petitioner is Thomas Hill, who holds $1,500 of the stock of the company, and says that it is insolvent. Several stockholders have signed a petition for an examination by the court of the company's books. Trustee Lewis E. Wood said to a reporter yesterday that the company was solvent and that no objection could be made to an examination of the books.

The company has a capital stock of $300,000, divided into 30,000 shares, of which 23,000 have been paid in. Mr. Wood asserted that the suit was instigated by the opposition telephone company, which he said had greatly harassed the local company in Newark.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday. The first-name is that of the debtor:

ALLISON, Theodore—McKellop, Walker & Co..... $93

BERGER, Regina—The Eppens, Smith & Wiemann Company..... 116

BUSSE, Rudolph—William Ottmann & Co. 2,185

COFFIN, El

EXCURSIONS.

NEW ROUTE TO THE

KLONDIKE

Columbia Navigation and Trading Company.

S. S. CITY OF COLUMBIA (1,900 tons) will depart from the Old Dominion Line pier, 26, North River, Wednesday, Dec. 1st, for

ST. MICHAEL,

connecting with Company's river steamers for

DAWSON CITY.

Fare to Dawson City, $400 to $750, according to location of berth. Passengers desiring to meet the ship at San Francisco or Seattle will be provided with transportation by rail to either point at same rate.

The City of Columbia has been selected and purchased from the Old Dominion S. S. Co. by the Columbia Navigation and Trading Co., 69 Wall St., on account of her seaworthy qualities and adaptability to this service.

For diagrams of ship, rates, list of prices of outfits, passage tickets, circulars, and further information apply to the agents,

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB,
31 East Fourteenth St., New York.

NIAGARA FALLS

Carnival.

$8 ROUND TRIP. OPENING New Steel Arch Bridge *Sept. 23d to 25th.*

THE LEHIGH VALLEY R. R. SYSTEM

Will sell excursion tickets for one fare for the round trip. Tickets are good going on evening trains Sept. 22d, and on all trains excepting Black Diamond Express, Sept. 23d, and are good returning up to and including Sept. 27th.

Tickets and full information can be procured at all L. V. R. R. ticket offices, or at General Eastern Passenger Agent's Office, 355 B'way, N. Y.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)...8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier...8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
Returning, due in New York at 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS

SUMMER RESORTS.

Rest, Recreation, Restoration to Health.

The Glen Springs

WATKINS GLEN, N. Y. A Sanatorium of the highest class. Ideal location. Perfect equipment. Mineral waters and baths unequalled. Hay fever unknown. Illustrated book free.

WM. E. LEFFINGWELL, Mgr.,
Watkins Glen, N. Y.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. Beware of bogus Steinway instruments represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

EAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BREMEN.
Kaiser, Thurs., Sept. 30, 8 AM | Lahn, Tu., Oct. 19, 10 AM
Saale, Tu., Oct. 5, 10 AM | Kaiser, Tu., Oct. 26, 9 AM
Trave, Tu., Oct. 12, 10 AM | Saale, Tu., Nov. 2, 9 AM
CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
Havel, Sat. Sept. 25, 10 AM | Spree, Sat., Oct. 16, 10 AM
Trans-Atlantic Service.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Bremen, Thursday, Sept. 30, noon.
Barbarossa, Thursday, Oct. 14, noon.
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Fulda, Sept. 25, 10 AM | Ems, Oct. 16, 10 AM
Aller, Oct. 2, 10 AM | Werra, Oct. 23, 10 AM
Kaiser W. II., Oct. 9, 10 AM | Fulda, Oct. 30, 10 AM

NOTICE.

The new TWIN-SCREW EXP. S. S.

Kaiser Wm. Der Grosse,

14,000 TONS REGISTER, 649 FEET IN LENGTH, 30,000 HORSE POWER.
Will Sail for Plymouth and Bremen
THURSDAY, SEPT. 30, 8 A. M.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
Express steamers from New York
To Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.
*A Victoria, Nov. 6, 10 AM | Werra Nov. 27, 10 AM
Kaiser W. II. Nov. 13, 10 AM | Fulda, Dec. 4, 10 AM
*Normannia, Nov. 20, 10 AM | *A Victoria, Dec. 11, 10 AM
*Also steamers to Alexandria Egypt, in Jan., Feb., and March.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line to Gibraltar, Naples, Genoa, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.
Hamburg-American Line. | North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
From New York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.
Normannia, Sat. 25, 10 AM | Pretoria, Oct. 14, 10 AM
Columbia, Sept. 30, 9 AM | Normannia, Oct. 21, 10 AM
A. Victoria, Oct. 7, 7 AM | Columbia, Oct. 28, 7 AM
HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin Screw Mail S. S. Persia, Sept. 25, 4 P. M. | Patria, Oct. 2, 4 P. M.
First cab., $75 up; second class $40; steerage, $30.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'w'y, New York

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London-Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.
PARIS.....Sept. 29 | PARIS.....Oct. 20
ST. PAUL.....Oct. 6 | ST. PAUL.....Oct. 27
ST. LOUIS.....Oct. 13 | ST. LOUIS.....Nov. 3

Red Star Line to Antwerp

Sailing every Wednesday.
S'wark, Sept. 29, 11 A.M. | Friesland, Oct. 13, Noon
Noordland, Oct. 6, Noon | Kensing'n, Oct. 20, Noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green

FRENCH LINE.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudeion, Sat., Sept. 25, 10 A.M.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Pabrot, Sat., Oct. 2, 10 AM
Rates of passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $105 and up by all steamers, except La Touraine, inc. Railway fare to Paris and landing charges; Parlor car seat is extra during Summer season; 24 class to Paris, $54.75.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Majestic, Sept. 29, Noon | Majestic, Oct. 27, Noon
Germanic, Oct. 6, Noon | Germanic, Nov. 3, Noon
Teutonic, Oct. 13, Noon | Teutonic, Nov. 10, Noon
Britannic, Oct. 20, Noon | Britannic, Nov. 17, Noon
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.
Umbria, Sept. 25, 2 P.M. | Etruria, Oct. 9, 2 PM
Lucania, Oct. 2, 10 A.M. | Campania, Oct. 16, 8:30 AM
Aurania, Oct. 5, Noon | Umbria, Oct. 23, 2 PM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents,
4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

1898—WINTER TOURS.

S. S. Pretoria, S. S. Madiana.

BERMUDA AND WEST INDIES.
QUEBEC STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Ltd.
ROYAL MAIL LINE FOR BERMUDA.
S. S. ORINOCO.....Thursday, Sept. 23, 3 P. M.
For Windward Islands
S. S. MADIANA.....Saturday, Oct. 2, at noon
A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents, 39 B'way.
Thos. Cook & Son, Pass. Agts., 261 & 1,225 B'way.

COOK'S ROUND-THE-WORLD TOURS WILL leave the Pacific Coast for a Six-months' tour on Oct. 11 and Nov. 18. Fall Party to Palestine, Sept. 25. See descriptive programme. THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 Broadway, New York.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu..Oct. 2, 1 P. M.
DORIC.....Oct. 12, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....Oct. 21, 1 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu.....Oct. 30, 1 P. M.
PERU.....Nov. 9, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information, apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South, and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P. M.
CHEROKEE.....Thursday, Sept. 23
COMANCHE.....Saturday, Sept. 25
IROQUOIS.....Tuesday, Sept. 28
ALGONQUIN.....Thursday, Sept. 30
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville, Great So. Freight & Passenger Line, via Charleston. T. G. EGER, General Agent, 375 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY TO NORFOLK.
Shortest Sea Trips out of New York.
Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Saturday at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.
☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.
7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.
5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.
7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland and Toledo, except Saturday.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 9:25, 9:55, (Dining Car,) 10:55 A. M., 12:55, 1:55, (3.15, "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25, 10:55 A. M., (3:15 "Congressional Limited" all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 8:55 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:55 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week days and 7:55 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—West Twenty-third Street Station, 9:25 A. M. and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:50 P. M. week days.
CAPE MAY.—Express, 12:55 P. M. week days.
Long Branch Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 9:55, 10:55, 11:55 A. M., 1:55, 3:15, 3:55, 4:55, 6:55 P. M. Sundays, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 2:30, 3:40, 5:20, 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:15, 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 9:55, (Dining Car,) 10:55, 11:55 A. M., 12:55, 1:55, 2:55, 3:55, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 7:55 P. M. 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:15, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, 9:55, (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55 A. M., 1:55, (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 7:55, 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night.
Ticket Offices, Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1,029 Broadway; Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station; and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station Jersey City.
The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
J. R. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.

Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four Tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
On and after September 5, 1897,
Stations in New York foot of Liberty St., and Whitehall Terminal.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:10, 1:30, 4:15, (4:30 to Easton,) 5:45 (7:30 to Allentown) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:00 to Easton) A. M., 12:00 M., 5:30, 8:00 P. M.
For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M. 1:10, 1:30, 4:15 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.
For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00 to Reading,) 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, (2:00, 4:00 to Reading,) 4:30, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, (2:00, 5:00 to Reading,) 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 11:30, 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.
ALL RAIL ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c. For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points South to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 4:00, (4:30 Red Bank only,) 4:45, 5:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (Stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
For Lakewood Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M.
For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.
For Monmouth Beach Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:45, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
BOATS LEAVE WHITEHALL TERMINAL.
Week days, 7:00, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:18, 9:35, 9:55, 10:25 10:33, 10:55 11:25, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, 1:00, 1:25, 1:55, 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:25, 6:55, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:50 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 7:00, 8:55, 9:55, 11:25 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 1:55, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:55, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:50, 10:15, 10:55 P. M., 12:10 night.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.

From Pier 8 N. R., foot of Rector St.
For Atlantic Highlands, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, 8:30, 10:15 A. M., 1:00, 3:45, 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.
For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 10:15 A. M., 1:00, 3:45, 5:00 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:30 A. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
From Whitehall Terminal, (South Ferry.)
Week days, 7:55, 9:55, 11:25 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:55, 3:25, 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 mdt. Sundays, 9:55, 11:25 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:55, 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia, from Whitehall St., week days, 8:55 A. M., 1:25, 3:55, 4:25, 6:55, 8:25 P. M. Sundays, 8:55 A. M., 3:55 P. M.; from Liberty St., 4:30 A. M. daily, and 7:30 and 9:00 P. M. week days.
From FOOT LIBERTY STREET 5 minutes later.
Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 81 East 125th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburgh. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:
9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrives Buffalo 8:00 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.
9:15 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily, except Sunday. For Port Jervis, Monticello, Lackawaxen, Honesdale, and important local points to Corning. Daily to Port Jervis. Pullman Parlor Cars for Monticello and Corning.
2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express Daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:17 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Café Library Car.
8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls daily. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
Tickets, local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 61 West 156th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 726 Fulton St., 106 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Westcott Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, daily.
CHICAGO, 1:55 P. M. and 12:10 night.
PITTSBURG, 3:25 ex. Sun., 1:55 Sun., 12:10 night.
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 9:55 A. M., 4:55 P. M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 7:55, 9:55, (Dining Car,) 11:25 A. M., (Dining Car,) 1:55, 3:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 9:55, (Dining Car,) 11:25 A. M., (Dining Car,) 1:55, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 night.
NORFOLK, 11:25 A. M. daily.
NEW ORLEANS, (through sleeper,) 4:55 P.M. da.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St 5 minutes later.
All trains are illuminated with Pintsch light.
Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 359, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn, Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL.

& HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS.
All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
Trains leave Grand Central Station, 42d Street and Fourth Avenue, as follows:
8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M., Toronto 8:25 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity. Connects at Utica for Adirondack Mountains and Montreal.
9.30 A. M.—FAST MAIL. Daily. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.
10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago via Michigan Central Route; due Buffalo 8:40 P.M., Niagara Falls 9:39 P. M.; Chicago 9:00 A. M. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.
10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Millbrook, Catskill Mountains, and all important New York State points.
1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie.
1.00 P. M.—CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie and Schenectady.
3.30 P. M.—TROY AND ALBANY SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrisons, West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.
5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily 6-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore route and Buffalo; due Cleveland 7:45 A. M., Toledo 10:45 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. This train connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4.5o P. M., and at Toledo for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M.; due Kansas City next morning. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.
6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS, daily—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.
6.25 P. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, AND MONTREAL EXPRESS. Daily—For Adirondack Mountains and Montreal.
7.00 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS, daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, Ottawa.
7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL, daily—For Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.
9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL, daily (sleeping car passengers only) for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.
9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS, daily—For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago and, except Saturdays, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.
12.10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. The best train for Chicago and principal points on the New York Central, every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights, Chicago Sleepers leave on 9:15 train.
9:06 A. M. and 3:36 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Hamilton and Utica, via the Harlem Division.
9:15 A. M.—Sundays only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via the Harlem Division.
"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.
"All night" trains run between 155th Street and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the elevated road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New York.
Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains. Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 2,360 Columbus Av., 125 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15 m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:
3:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo.
7:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal.
10:15 A. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.
B.—11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor cars to Bloomville and Albany.
C.—4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany.
6:00 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
6:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburg, Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal. Sleeping car Albany to Montreal.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
B, C.—Leaves Brooklyn by Annex; B10:46 A.M.; C3:05 P. M.; Jersey City, P. R. R. Station, B11:20, C3:28 P. M.
Time tables at principal hotels and offices.
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.

Station foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.
*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.
*9:15, 6:40 A. M. daily, (Sunday 9:45, 7 A. M.,) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.
*7:55, 8:15 A. M. daily, for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) BINGHAMTON, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining-car and chair-car to Buffalo.
*10:25, 10:50 A. M. daily, (Sundays only, for Bound Brook and intermediate stations.
*11:55, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday.

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Car. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through Sleeper to Denver and Chicago.
*12:25, 12:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.
*12:55, 1:15 P. M., Sundays only, for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, and the coal branches.
*1:25, 1:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions, chair-car for Wilkesbarre.
*3:55, 4:15 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.
*4:55 5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.
*5:55, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday. Express for Slatington and principal intermediate stations. Connects for Reading and Harrisburg. Chair-car to Slatington.
*6:55, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train, N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto
*7:55, 8:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, L. & H. JUNCTION, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, and BUFFALO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.
*8:55, 9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleepers to Wilkesbarre and Ithaca.
Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate points leave as follows: *8:55, 9:00 A. M., *1:55, 2:30, *3:55, 4:20, and *5:55, 6:30 P. M.
Tickets and parlor car accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 866 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.
N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

DELAWARE LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.
VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.
Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.
8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars, connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West. Pullman Parlor car, New York to Richfield Springs.
1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
7:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFET VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.
8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleepers for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 6 P. M.
9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers, Sleepers New York to Richfield Springs.
TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St., 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time Tables, giving full information, at all stations.
Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

BOSTON AND NEW ENGLAND,

VIA SOUND LINES.
FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River. Leave Pier 18, N. R., foot of Murray St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. Steamers Priscilla and Puritan. Orchestra on each.
PROVIDENCE LINE, via Providence. Leave Pier 36, N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 5:30 P. M. Steamers Plymouth and Pilgrim. Orchestra on each.
STONINGTON LINE, via Stonington. Leave Pier 36, N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 6 P. M. Steamers Maine and New Hampshire.
NORWICH LINE, via New London. Leave Pier 40, (Old No.,) N. R., next Desbrosses St., week days only, at 6 P. M. Steamers City of Lowell and City of Worcester.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world. Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson.
Through tickets sold and baggage checked to destination.

Albany Evening Line

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1.00. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday Excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight; week day steamers connect on wharf with trains for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points north.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE BOATS leave Pier 43 N. R., foot of Christopher Street, every week day at 6 P. M.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ANYON, Maude Burras.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Maude Burras Anyon, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Dill, Seymour & Kellogg, No. 27 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of January next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of June, 1897. JAMES T. TAYLOR, formerly WILLIAM DILL, SEYMOUR & KELLOGG, Attorneys for Executor. 27 Pine Street, N. Y. City. je27-lawdm&Th&ja6

BEVERIDGE, DAVID.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID BEVERIDGE, late of the City of Chicago, Illinois, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Wm. D. Neilley, No. 154 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, the

BEFORE THE STATE BOARD

Opposition to Four Tracks in Amsterdam Avenue Heard by the Railroad Commissioners.

BOARD'S POWER IN DOUBT

Counsel to File Briefs for and Against a Rehearing on the Street Railway Companies' Application—Legality of the Charter Questioned.

Chairman Ashley W. Cole and Commissioner Frank M. Baker of the State Board of Railroad Commissioners heard a motion yesterday for a rehearing of the applications of the Metropolitan Street Railway and the Third Avenue Railroad Company for permission to make a change of motive power on their respective lines. The motion was made by Public Works Commissioner Collis, in the temporary chambers of the State Board in the Mutual Life Building. Gen. Collis explained that although both companies had secured the approval of the State Railroad Commissioners to the proposed change of motive power, he had refused to give his consent to the Third Avenue Company to open Amsterdam Avenue for its Forty-second Street line. Having already given the Metropolitan Company permission to construct an underground trolley system through Amsterdam Avenue for its Ninth Avenue line, he could not, as the guardian of the city's highways, sanction the operation of four tracks of railroad in that avenue. The rights of property owners and the safety of thousands of children were at stake, and inasmuch as the Third Avenue people had gone to the courts for a mandamus to compel him to grant their request, he asked that the whole matter be reheard by the commission.

Ex-Judge Henry E. Howland appeared as President of the Home for the Relief of the Destitute Blind at 806 Amsterdam Avenue, and argued in favor of the reopening of the hearing in order that an investigation might be made as to whether both railroad companies had complied with all prerequisites before filing their applications, especially in the matter of getting the consents of property owners.

John McLean Nash, Treasurer of Columbia University, also wanted the hearing reopened in order that the laying of four tracks in Amsterdam Avenue might be prevented. He expressed the belief that the operation of four tracks of electrical railway in Amsterdam Avenue would result in loss of life as well as serious injury to adjoining property.

Opposed to Four Tracks.

John A. Bell, counsel for a number of property owners, and John McDonald of the West Side Association favored the reopening of the hearing in order that the placing of four tracks in Amsterdam Avenue might be prevented. Mr. McDonald read the affidavits of Principals of several public schools on Amsterdam Avenue above Seventy-first Street, setting forth that the lives of 8,000 children would be endangered by the operation of four tracks of electrical railroad in that thoroughfare.

Ex-Judge Charles F. Brown of counsel for the Metropolitan Company argued that the Board of State Railroad Commissioners had no power to reopen the hearing. It had given his client permission to go ahead and change its motive power, and, acting in good faith, the Metropolitan Company had begun the work at great expense. "When a franchise is once legally vested in a corporation," said ex-Judge Brown, "it becomes the property of that corporation just as much as would any piece of real estate legally acquired. There is no power in the State that can take it away except on the principle of eminent domain." The Metropolitan Company could not, and would not, permit the Third Avenue Company to use its tracks in Amsterdam Avenue, the speaker said.

Chairman Cole said that the board had looked into this matter informally, and was of the impression that it did not have the power to reopen the hearing. The members of the board, however, felt obliged to carefully consider any suggestions, facts, or arguments that might be presented.

Mr. McDonald suggested that the property owners might be able to show good ground for a reopening of this hearing if they could obtain access to the "consents" that had been filed.

"The question of the validity of the consents could scarcely be reviewed or tried before this board," interposed Chairman Cole. "If on their face the consents show a sufficient majority of property, they are accepted. Inasmuch as this whole matter is to come up in the Supreme Court on mandamus proceedings, I would suggest that the question be gone over there, and if this board has erred, let it be shown."

W. H. Page, Jr., of counsel for the Third Avenue Company, argued in favor of a reopening of the hearing. He believed that the board had the requisite power. The Ninth Avenue line, he contended, was a trespasser in Amsterdam Avenue, its franchise from the municipal authorities being illegal under an old act of the Legislature. The Third Avenue Company's Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue line had the only valid franchise to operate in Amsterdam Avenue. Mr. Page said that the State Board ought to revoke its approval of the Metropolitan Company's application, and Public Works Commissioner Collis ought to do his duty as a city official and eject the trespassers from Amsterdam Avenue.

The Law Violated.

Mr. Page said that the Metropolitan Company was also violating the law in laying a duplex system of conduits in Columbus Avenue between Fifty-ninth and Sixty-fifth Streets—one for cable power and the other for an underground trolley. He wanted to know whether the State Board had given the Metropolitan Company permission to lay an underground trolley in Columbus Avenue. Chairman Cole said that no such permission had been granted.

"Then I am here as a complainant against that company," said Lawyer Page. "It is clearly violating the law. I speak from personal observation in saying that the work of laying a duplex system of conduits is being done."

H. A. Robinson of counsel for the Metropolitan Company said that the duplicate conduits in Columbus Avenue were being put down to be used only after permission had been obtained from the State Board.

At the suggestion of Mr. Cole it was finally decided that persons who desire a reopening of the hearings, as well as those opposed, shall have until the 29th inst. to file briefs regarding the power of the board in the matter. Meanwhile the board will seek legal advice on that point.

The application of the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad (now a part of the Third Avenue system) to change its motive power was next taken up. Lawyer Page asked that permission be given the company to use either underground trolley, storage battery, or compressed air in place of horses. He presented several affidavits and introduced four or five property owners who said they would like to have the change made.

Counsel for the Metropolitan Company opposed the application on the ground that it did not specify which kind of motive power it proposed to use, and furthermore, that the proposed change of structure would interfere with lines operated by the Metropolitan system.

W. G. Raines, brother of the author of the Raines law, presented an application for permission to construct about sixty miles of electric railroad from Coxsackie on the Hudson through the Catskills to Middleburg, in Schoharie County. The greater part of the proposed line will run through Greene County, and Theodore E. Smith, Vice President and Treasurer of the four incorporated companies which propose to build the road, made an affidavit that the necessary capital of $1,000,000 was already pledged.

Although to be constructed and owned by four separate companies, this railway will be operated in one interest and will be known as the Greene County Railways. Mr. Raines is President of all of the companies. The Railroad Commissioners reserved their decision.

CARS ON MADISON AVENUE.

President Vreeland Says He Will Have Them Running by Monday.

President H. H. Vreeland of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company said yesterday that he would have cars running over the new roadbed in Madison and Fourth Avenues, between certain points, on Monday, and additional cars will be running on the following Saturday. Mr. Vreeland appeared confident of the completion of the work of reconstruction in Fourth Avenue below Forty-second Street by Monday morning, and he thought that all of the new track on Madison Avenue above Forty-second Street would be laid within a week from that time.

Up to yesterday about 80 per cent of all the work on this line had been completed, and six of the eight miles of new track were said to be ready for the cars. The six completed miles were not continuous, however. The work in progress on the other lines of the Metropolitan system, which are to be equipped for the underground trolley, will be completed, President Vreeland says, about Nov. 1.

WAITING FOR F. A. THOMSON.

An Apparent Deficiency of $30,000 in the United Merchants' Company Needs Explanation.

An apparent shortage of about $30,000 in the finances of the general collection agency known as the United Merchants, at 320 Broadway, has led to suspicions of serious irregularities and to urgent inquiries for Ferdinand A. Thomson, who, in the capacity of counsel, has been conducting the business of the concern. The company has been in the hands of a receiver since the 8th inst., some of its subscribers having been led to institute proceedings in order to ascertain how affairs stood.

Charles Myers was appointed receiver by Judge Andrews, and for the past few days he has been working in harmony with an investigating committee, of which Edwin H. Burr of Lazell, Dalley & Co. of 12 Duane Street, is Chairman. This committee discovered that more than $30,000 of cash had been collected which apparently had not been accounted for. There are fully 150 merchants interested in the concern, and about 8,000 accounts have been placed with it for collection. Since the retirement of C. Edgar Sutphen of Newark, N. J., from the Presidency about a year ago, the management of the company has practically been in the hands of Ferdinand A. Thomson of the law firm of Kneeland, Thomson, Stewart & Hoelljes. The investigating committee has been trying to get into communication with Mr. Thomson for several days, during which period he has not been seen in the company's office.

F. A. Thomson has a fine country residence at Linden, N. J., where he has for some time enjoyed the reputation of being a man of wealth. Inquiries for him at his home have elicited no answers satisfactory to the members of the committee.

THE TRACT BUILDING INQUEST.

The Chief Engineer Testifies There Was a Leak in the Tank.

The inquest into the cause of the elevator accident in the American Tract Society Building, on Sept. 10, was continued yesterday by Coroner Hoeber. The only testimony that threw any light on the affair was that of Thomas Trolsten, the chief engineer of the building, who testified that there had been a leak in the discharge tank dating from July 4, and that the pressure went down on the day of the accident from seventy to sixty pounds. He examined the gauge at 6 o'clock that night, and in his opinion the leak caused the accident. The leak had continued up to Sept. 10.

John West, an engineer for the Crane Elevator Company, testified that he had been in charge of the plant since the day that it was put in, and that he never saw the leak described. The testimony showed that Neilson, the engineer, and Bachrach, the elevator boy, both of whom were killed, were competent to do the work expected of them and had both been employed on good recommendations. An adjournment was taken until 10:30 A. M. to-day.

JERSEY CITY WATER ACCOUNTS.

Rumors About the Alleged Shortage Lack Confirmation.

There were various rumors in Jersey City yesterday to the effect that the alleged shortage of $4,200 in the water accounts had been fastened upon one particular ex-Register, but none of these could be traced to a definite source.

Charles Both, the accountant who made the investigation, is still absent from the city and has his report with him. The rumors that the responsibility had been fixed upon one particular ex-Register proceeded upon the process of elimination, it being premised that this one and that one could not be guilty, and therefore it must be the other one.

The ex-Register who was thus named denies the charge. The only authoritative statement on the subject was given by Charles Boltwood, President of the Street and Water Board. He was the only official who would talk, and even he would not admit that there was any shortage.

"I certainly believe," said he, "that the methods of conducting the city's affairs are imperfect and that there is much room for improvement. The board will probably take this subject up at an early day. I am convinced that not a dollar should be taken from any person's water bill without the consent of the entire board. No single official should take it upon himself to say that a water bill is too high and cut it down upon his own responsibility."

Mayor Hoos also said that he thought the methods of collecting water rents were inadequate, and he will urge the board to use more efficient means of compelling delinquents to settle. He has appointed Street and Water Commissioners Nolan and Hauck a committee to examine into the methods of the Engineering Bureau and to report without unnecessary delay.

WHEAT MARKET CLOSED STRONG.

Except During the First Hour Futures Advanced Steadily.

But for a weak opening the wheat market was firm yesterday, and at closing was stronger than at any other time in a week. Except during the first hour the futures were steady, and advanced in a comparatively wide range, viz.: September, 1½c.; December, the same, and May 1¼c. September made a net gain of ⅝c., and December one of ½c. May closed at Tuesday's last price, 94¼c. Cables were lower, but steady, and the main bear factor was Bradstreet's weekly statement of available supplies. Its showing of an increase of 4,151,000 bushels on the visible supply did not shock the bears. There was an export business of 320,000 bushels for this port, and much "nibbling" at engagements. Cash wheat premiums were the same as on Tuesday.

The course of dealings was: September—Closed Tuesday, 98c.; opened, 97⅝c.; high and close, 98¾c.; low, 97¼c. December—Closed Tuesday, 95c.; opened, 94½c.; high, 95¾c.; low, 94¼c.; close, 95½c. May—Close both days, 94¼c, asked; opened, 93½c; high, 94⅝c.; low, 93¼c.

Corn was steady. September closed at 34¼c., and December at 36¼c., net advances of ¼c.

September oats closed at 24⅜c., and December at 25⅜c., net advances of ¼c.

Fluctuations in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—All the grain and provision markets turned very pretty flip-flops to-day, starting weak and closing strong. Wheat made a very substantial advance. The strength of the cash wheat situation in the Northwest and confirmatory reports on the Russian crop shortage were factors in a one-cent gain. Wheat took its opening tone from Liverpool. The first trades in December ranged from 90½c to 90¾c, or ⅝@1c below yesterday's closing. But the market immediately began to recover, and in an hour and a half December had risen to 92¼c. A reaction followed the advance and December dropped back to 90⅞c. Then the market turned for the last time. Prices began to climb, not stopping until December touched the high point of the day, 92½c, shortly before the close.

Emma Davis Sails on the Britannic

Emma Davis, the twelve-year-old English girl who is being sent to her parents at Liverpool from California, arrived in New York Tuesday night and left yesterday on the Britannic. The child's life as a slave in the vineyards of Madeira County, Cal., is known all over the country. She came from Chicago to New York in the care of the conductors along the road, and was met at the Grand Central Station by Mr. Agnew of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. Yesterday morning Superintendent Jenkins asked her if she was in good health and was ready to take the trip to Liverpool. She replied that she was. She will have no difficulty in finding her parents after her arrival at Liverpool.

ONLY TECHNICALLY GUILTY

Court Compliments Mr. Straus and Suspends Sentence in the Impure Milk Case.

GOOD RESULTS OF HIS WORK

He Reconsiders a Determination to Abandon It—Decreased Infant Mortality Shown by Health Board Statistics.

Nathan Straus pleaded not guilty in the Special Sessions Court yesterday morning in the case brought by the Board of Health recently, based upon the finding of a slight deficiency of solids in a sample of milk taken from a Straus depot at the Hebrew Institute Roof Garden. The case was set down for trial on the 29th inst., but Willis Holly, for Mr. Straus, demurred, and said that that gentleman had already been subjected to many inconveniences in the matter and would like to have it disposed of. The Court consented to go on at once, and the testimony of the inspector and chemist was taken.

For Mr. Straus it was sought to show that the sample found to be deficient was one of several, all the others of which were found largely to exceed the legal standard in solids. By the official witnesses and A. L. Kinkead, Mr. Straus also offered to show the general character of the charitable work he was engaged in and the high standard of his own tests of the quality of his milk supply, and that the milk from which the supply had been taken must have been tampered with in the absence of his employes by some one else who had access to the roof garden.

The Board of Health's attorney conceded all these points, and Presiding Justice Jerome emphasized them in his remarks. "It is not to be conceived," he said, after characterizing the work of Mr. Straus in complimentary language, "that a gentleman engaged in such a work should be concerned in or know of any adulteration or tampering with the milk he supplies. But the law has to be technically construed. We are not concerned with Mr. Straus's good work. We are not to be influenced by those who oppose him."

After consulting with his associates Justice Jerome said: "The verdict is guilty, but sentence is suspended."

Mr. Straus said yesterday that he appreciates the fact that the disposition of this case was an exercise of judicial discretion in his behalf, and that he is none the less technically in the position of an offender against the law. He holds, he added, that there is also almost judicial discretion in the exercise of the vast powers of the health authorities, and that the sanitary interests of the city could best be served by the exercise of that discretion in connection with his work. His own tests of the milk he sterilizes and distributes were adopted in consultation with the health authorities. No milk, he states, has ever been sent out from his main depot that did not exceed the requirements of the law under these tests. He recognizes, he further says, the value of the inspections made at the various depots of distribution by the health inspectors, and at the slightest intimation of such a necessity would change the management of any place where deficiencies in the milk were indicated. But he objects that he ought not to be subject to arrest whenever a stray sample of milk is found to be slightly deficient. He holds that the Board of Health has enough discretion in the exercise of its vast powers and by the use of its supervision to supplement his own efforts to improve sanitary conditions and reduce the death rate.

Mr. Straus called attention yesterday to the following table, furnished by Dr. West, the secretary of the Health Board, of fatal cases of diarrheal diseases among children in this city from 1885 to 1897, during the first thirty-eight weeks of each year, showing a marked decrease of mortality since the use of milk for infants, sterilized by the Pasteur method, was begun in 1896:

DEATHS FROM DIARRHEAL DISEASES, CHILDREN UNDER TWO YEARS OF AGE, FOR 38 WEEKS.

Year.	Population.	Deaths.	Rate per 100,000.
1890	854,000	1,331	156
1891	890,000	1,320	148
1892	928,000	1,512	163
1893	973,000	1,492	153
1894	1,045,000	1,382	132
1895	1,100,000	1,507	137
1896	1,125,000	1,338	119
1897	1,160,000	1,170	101

After the proceedings in his case in Special Sessions yesterday, Mr. Straus expressed himself as determined to stop the supplying of sterilized milk and the distribution of modified milk products in this city. He felt that the action of the Health Board had placed him in a false position, and one that was personally very annoying to him. He did not intend, however, he said, to abandon his efforts to make known the benefits of sterilizing milk, but would offer his assistance to any community whose officials or citizens were interested in starting such a work. Upon studying the statistics of the daily supply of sterilized milk for infants, however, Mr. Straus changed his mind. They showed that more than 500 babies in this city were fed upon the milk which he supplied. It would be dangerous in many cases to change their diet suddenly. He has decided to continue the distribution on this account.

FLORIDA'S ORANGE CROP.

Half a Million Boxes May be Shipped This Year.

The prospects are bright for the reappearance on the market of the once familiar and popular Florida orange. Since the disastrous freeze a few years ago, which destroyed nearly all the trees as well as the crop in the Peninsula, they have almost entirely disappeared. For a time none was shipped North, and last year Florida exported only 146,000 boxes. This gave California her opportunity, and it seemed for a time that her oranges had completely supplanted the Florida product. California is preparing to ship the largest crop she has ever produced this year, and it is estimated that 4,000,000 boxes will come East from the Pacific coast. A great many of these will be exported, as they have been received abroad with much favor.

California pins her faith to her great seedless navel orange, and claims that it has permanently supplanted the Florida fruit. This is denied by the Florida growers and dealers, however, who say that as soon as their fruit, of which they expect to ship 500,000 boxes this year and over 1,000,000 boxes next year, reappears, it will quietly take its place again, though, perhaps, at lower prices, on account of the California competition.

There is very little probability of a large importation of oranges from the West Indies and Mexico. A number of Florida growers went to Jamaica after the freeze and set out groves there, but it is understood that the Dingley tariff will force them to ship their fruit to Europe, where it will come in competition with the California crop. The same conditions apply to Mexico. Some time ago a Mexican fruit dealer contracted with a Florida boxmaking concern for 200,000 orange boxes in which to ship fruit to the United States. After the passage of the Dingley bill this order was cancelled, but afterward renewed for only 40,000 boxes. This number of boxes, it is understood, will be shipped to northern ports.

W. C. T. U. Officers Elected.

The concluding day's session of the Kings County Women's Christian Temperance Union, at the Central Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, yesterday, was devoted to department reports and the election of officers. The balloting was so prolonged that the other business was suspended and an adjourned meeting called for Thursday. The officers for the ensuing year are as follows: President—Mrs. E. F. Pettengill; Vice President—Mrs. S. Tobias; Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. H. S. Pritchard; Recording Secretary—Mrs. Johnson; Treasurer—Mrs. M. J. Annable; Assistant Treasurer—Miss Ida Craft.

Murphy's Assailant Escapes.

John Corrigan of 381 Grove Street, Jersey City, who on Friday last threw a Belgian paving block through the window of John J. Murphy's saloon, at 639 Montgomery Street, fractured Murphy's skull, and was afterward sent to the City Hospital to be treated for alcoholism, escaped at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, and up to a late hour last night was still at large.

A. W. EDSON FAILED TO PASS

Newly Appointed Assistant Superintendent of Schools Turned Back by the Civil Service Board.

HE IS INVITED TO TRY AGAIN

The State Agent of the Massachusetts Schools Chosen to Succeed Addison P. Poland, Puzzled by Technical Questions—His Scholarship Acknowledged.

When Addison B. Poland resigned in July last from the Board of Superintendents the Committee on Instruction of the Board of Education sent notice of the vacancy broadcast throughout the country. More than forty applicants for the place appeared before the committee. In addition to John W. Davis of this city, there were C. B. Gilbert, Superintendent of Schools of Newark, N. J.; Aaron Gove, Superintendent of Schools of Denver, Col.; E. C. Willard, Superintendent of Schools of Stamford, Conn.; A. W. Edson, State Agent of Education of Massachusetts; Miss Sarah L. Arnold, Supervisor of Schools of Boston, and others.

The sentiment of the committee was divided between A. W. Edson and John W. Davis. Mr. Davis's claims were satisfied by his provisional appointment to the Principalship of the new Bedford Park School, and the name of Mr. Edson was presented for appointment as Assistant Superintendent at the meeting of the Board of Education held Sept. 8, and the nomination was approved by a vote of 11 to 5.

It was suggested that the appointment be made provisionally, and not absolute, until after the candidate had passed the requisite civil service examination. The supporters of the nomination pooh-poohed any possibility of the examination altering the status of affairs in the face of Mr. Edson's record, and the appointment was made.

Mr. Edson's record is as follows: Born in Wisconsin in 1851; graduated at the Vermont Normal School at Randolph, 1870, at the Conference Seminary at Montpelier, 1874, and at Dartmouth College, 1878. He taught in the common schools of Vermont and Illinois four years, was Principal of the West Randolph (Vt.) High School one year and of the Vermont Normal School at Randolph five years. For one year he was Superintendent of Schools at Attleborough, Mass., and he held a like position in Jersey City for two and a half years. For nearly ten years he has been State Agent of Instruction of the Massachusetts Schools and manager of the School of Methods and instructor in school management at the Martha's Vineyard Summer Institute.

The day after his appointment to the local Board of Superintendents was announced, Mr. Edson presented himself to the City Civil Service Board for examination. The following day, Friday, was appointed for the test, and the Chief Examiner, Dr. F. G. Ireland, prepared the papers. When the examination was completed, Mr. Edson said he feared that he had failed, and, if he had known that he would be subjected to any such test, he would not have applied for the place. He said the questions were almost wholly technical.

The examination was non-competitive, and the requirements were that the applicant should obtain a percentage of 85. Yesterday it leaked out that Mr. Edson's forebodings were well founded, and that he had failed. The failure of the Civil Service Board to notify Mr. Mullin, the clerk of the Board of Education, of the result of the examination occasioned remarks, and deduction supplied the facts.

Just before Mr. Edson left the city, an hour after his examination was completed, he said that he had finished with the Civil Service Board and would know his standing within forty-eight hours. Superintendent Jasper yesterday declined to discuss the matter, and Secretary Briscoe of the Civil Service Board said that Mr. Edson's examination was not completed, and that he would be asked to present himself before the examiners again as soon as the necessary papers were drawn up.

He refused to give any further information on the subject, but admitted that had Mr. Edson secured the necessary 85 per cent., the second examination would not have been required. Confronted with these facts, Mr. Jasper asked: "What percentage of 100 college graduates, nineteen years after graduation, could graduate again without some preliminary reading? Mr. Edson did not know until a few hours before the went to the office of the Civil Service Board that any examination was necessary. His scholarship is unquestioned, and his ability has been demonstrated."

Mr. Edson is the first of the Board of Superintendents who has been called upon to face the City Civil Service Board. The other Superintendents passed the necessary examination before a committee of the Superintendents and the City Superintendent.

MANUAL TRAINING CONFERENCES.

Schools Grouped in Districts for the Convenience of Teachers.

Superintendent Jasper had all the School Principals before him at the office of the Board of Education yesterday, and instructed them as to the new regulations of the Health Department relating to cases of infectious disease and on the new course of study formulated by the Superintendents and approved by the Board of Education. Regarding the introduction of the new system of manual training, Mr. Jasper presented this report from the Committee on Kindergartens and Industrial Art Training upon the subject of teachers' conferences:

For the subjects of drawing, color, modelling, &c., it is advisable to have during the term about twelve meetings to be conducted by the special teachers of manual training, six of these meetings to be explanatory conferences and six to be class meetings for exposition and practice. Attendance at the explanatory conferences should be compulsory, while the attendance at the class meetings should be optional. By this arrangement no teacher will be required to attend more than one conference on these subjects in any one week.

For the purpose of making the conferences effective Mr. Jasper grouped the schools of the city into these districts, with the special teachers of manual training named in charge of each one:

District 1—Nos. 29, 1, 2, 23, 115, 134, 112, 114, 136, 162, 108, at P. S. 23, Miss Wright.
District 2—Nos. 12, 44, 130, 7, 137, 42, 31, at P. S. 7, Mr. Talbot.
District 3—Nos. 140, 4, 120, 92, 34, 110, 175, at P. S. 92, Miss Pierce.
District 4—Nos. 8, 38, 111, 21, 106, 20, 161, 125, 113, at P. S. 21, Mr. Talbot.
District 5—Nos. 79, 13, 15, 131, 22, 88, at P. S. 15, Miss Burden.
District 6—Nos. 107, 3, 124, 16, 41, 11, 56, 55, at P. S. 41, Miss Crane.
District 7—Nos. 126, 122, 25, 36, 71, 105, 19, at P. S. 71, Miss Burden.
District 8—Nos. 45, 48, 26, 33, 32, 127, 28, at P. S. 32, Miss Reed.
District 9—Nos. 104, 129, 50, 40, 14, 116, 49, 27, at P. S. 40, Miss Miller.
District 10—Nos. 141, 80, 67, 51, 17, 84, 58, at P. S. 58, Miss Taylor.
District 11—Nos. 76, 73, 135, 18, 59, 74, at P. S. 59, Miss Barnard.
District 12—Nos. 69, 54, 94, 87, 9, 93, at P. S. 9, Miss Taylor.
District 13—Nos. 96, 70, 82, 117, 53, at P. S. 53, Miss Barnard.
District 14—Nos. 10, 123 43, 119, 5, 46, 132, 52, at P. S. 10, Miss MacClinchy.
District 15—Nos. 30, 86, 6, 77, 37, at P. S. 30, Miss Cremins.
District 16—Nos. 85, 60, 143, 144, 62, 9, at P. S. 85, Miss Linsley.
District 17—Nos. 57, 78, 109, 121, 72, 83, 142, at P. S. 83, Miss Cremins.
District 18—Nos. 90, 61, 133, 63, 145, 65, 100, 97, 99, 64, at P. S. 65, Miss MacDonald.
District 19—Nos. 103, 163, 128, 24, 95, 68, 89, 39, at P. S. 103, Miss Field.
District 20—Nos. 66, 147, 118, 98, 139, 101, 138, 148, 102, 146, Miss Williams.

CITY COLLEGE AFFAIRS.

New Curriculum Preparing to Meet the High School Course.

A new course of study is preparing for the College of the City of New York. President Webb has had the scheme in mind for some time, and the incorporation of the high school system with the public school system has made its adoption feasible. The introductory course will be abolished, so that the college course may begin where the high school course ends, and the general standard may be raised.

Gen. Webb said yesterday that the unanimous approval by the Trustees of his suggestion to appoint Dr. C. L. Brownson of Yale and Prof. Joseph Allen of Cornell to the teaching force of the college established a new era in its history. It was the first departure from the old by-laws which ordained that the college teachers should be chosen from the college graduates, and Gen. Webb is hopeful of obtaining further departures from old rules and in the near future the adoption of new by-laws.

Prof. Allen was introduced to his mathematical class yesterday, but Dr. Brownson, who was appointed Instructor in Greek, cannot leave his class at Yale until to-morrow. He will take up his new duties Monday.

East Side Evening High School.

The Principal and teachers of the Evening High School at 25 Norfolk Street, near Grand, will be in attendance every evening this week for the purpose of classifying and registering applicants for admission. The regular class-work of the school will be resumed on next Monday evening. The course of lectures includes chemistry, physics and applied mechanics, architectural drawing, and other branches of higher education.

LEGAL NOTES.

TESTAMENTARY CONDITIONS IMPAIRING THE PEACE OF FAMILY VOID.—Justice Chase of the Supreme Court yesterday rendered a decision in regard to the distribution of the $7,000,000 left by John Augustus Pell, who died three years ago in Pau, France. The clause in Mr. Pell's will, providing that so long as his daughter Eleanor remains the wife of Charles Harris Phelps she shall reside or travel in Europe in order to take under his will, is held to be void, as against public policy and good morals. The will also provided that should Mrs. Phelps secure a divorce she was at liberty to return to the United States without sacrificing her income or other rights. The question arose on the trial of an action brought by Stephen Van Rensselaer Cruger, as executor of the will, against Eleanor Livingston Phelps, to determine whether Mr. Pell was a United States citizen at the time of his death, and whether the will should be probated according to the law of this country or that of France. Justice Chase, in his opinion, says: "Mr. Phelps thought Mrs. Phelps should accompany him to New York, but her father was imbued with the belief that her life would be sacrificed if she did so, and he went to great length, even to the verge of separation from her husband, in persuading her not to go. The condition being imposed only during the lifetime of her husband or until she obtained a divorce from him, is a direct inducement to the daughter to procure such divorce. The separation of husband and wife impairs the peace of family, seriously affects the offspring of the marriage, and is at war with the best interests of society. The courts have uniformly held all contracts and provisions tending to induce a husband and wife to live separately or to be divorced as against public policy and good morals. The condition is void. The other provisions of the will can stand as if the will had been written entirely omitting all parts relating to the conditions. It is conceded that the trusts are void under the French law. The will should be construed under the law of this State, as the testator intended, where its general provisions are effective." The testator's domicile, Justice Chase holds, is in this city, as in his will the decedent referred to himself as being of the City, County, and State of New York.

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THE DEPOSIT WAS A GIFT.—Esther A. Proseus, just before going abroad, opened an account in a savings bank in the name of "Charlotte Porter, or Esther A. Proseus," and permitted Charlotte Porter, who was her sister, to draw money from the account and to retain possession of the bankbook until the death of Esther. In an action brought in Westchester County by Joseph L. Proseus, as executor of Esther Proseus, to recover the moneys so deposited, but which had been obtained since the death of Mrs. Proseus by Charlotte Porter, the Second Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Willard Bartlett, affirmed judgment in favor of the defendant, holding that the facts were sufficient to make out a valid gift inter vivos, nor was this changed to a revocable gift, causa mortis, by proof that, after the donor had returned from abroad and shortly before her death, Charlotte Porter wrote a letter, in which she said: "Just before she went to Europe the last time, Mrs. Proseus made me go to the bank with her, and then she put money in for me; in case anything happened to her the money to be mine, and no one could take it from me," as this language might be regarded as indicating that Mrs. Proseus feared she might not return, and, therefore, made a present permanent provision for the donee. The fact that Mrs. Proseus, after having had another savings bank account changed so that it stood "Esther A. Proseus, in trust for Charlotte Porter," and having delivered the pass book to Charlotte, drew money from the account, was held not to be necessarily inconsistent with the existence of a trust in favor of Charlotte Porter.

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AGENCY OF HUSBAND IN WIFE'S BUSINESS.—A note was given by John E. Gage to Clarence F. McMurray for goods sold and furnished in the conduct of a business in Waterford, N. Y., signed "Gage Machine Works, John E. Gage, Manager," and on the trial of a suit against Mary E. Gage to recover on the note proof was made that Gage and his wife duly subscribed and verified a certificate, filed according to law, stating that his wife had, on a day named more than two years previous, commenced to carry on a described business with her husband as manager, and it appeared that such business was, in fact, thereafter carried on. On appeal by Mrs. Gage from judgment given for plaintiff the Third Appellate Division directed an affirmance, holding that there was sufficient evidence to sustain a recovery against the wife upon the note as being one given in the business by her husband as her agent, and particular proof of specific authority to him to make the note was not requisite. Where such a certificate, relative to the manner in which the business was conducted, had been filed, the presumption was held to be that the business continued to be so conducted, and consequently it was not erroneous for the court to exclude evidence tending to show that from the time when the certificate was made, down to a date prior to that, however, at which the note was made, a third person was partner of Gage in the business, particularly where it was admitted that when the note was given this person had ceased to have any interest in the business. Justice Putnam dissented.

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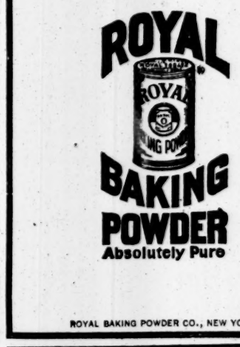
QUESTION OF NEGLIGENCE.—In an action brough by Kate Dwyer as administratrix of Michael Dwyer, against the Buffalo General Electric Company, by which the intestate was employed as lineman, to recover damages resulting from his death, it appeared that decedent, not wearing gloves, after ascending one of the company's poles, which carried wires having an electric current of about 160 volts, and upon grasping an iron brace supporting a cross arm upon his own pole, in regard to which there was evidence from which it might be inferred that it came in contact with the wire of an electric light company carrying a deadly current of 1,100 volts from which the insulation had been abraded by contact with the brace, neither the fact of contact nor the defect in insulation being determinable from the ground, instantly threw up his arms and fell backward and was picked up dead. Across the palm of one hand there was a mark about an inch wide which looked like rust, and the autopsy indicated that the deceased had received a more or less severe shock of electricity. The Fourth Appellate Division, by Presiding Justice Hardin, affirmed judgment in favor of the plaintiff, holding, that the court was justified in submitting to the jury the questions as to the defendant's negligence and the contributory negligence of the plaintiff, and that a witness might testify that a flash of light was occasioned by the touching of a wire to the iron brace attached to the telegraph pole, such testimony being the statement of a fact, not the expression of an opinion.

The Royal is the highest grade baking powder known. Actual tests show it goes one-third further than any other brand.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

GOLD COMING FROM EUROPE

City Bank to Receive a Million and a Half Dollars from London and Genoa.

TO SETTLE TRADE BALANCES.

Shipped by the Deutsche Bank of Berlin—Review of the Gold Drain That Ended Aug. 2—Condition of the Sterling Exchange Market.

Gold imports from Europe have begun in an unexpected way. The officers of the National City Bank announced yesterday that there had been shipped for its account $1,000,000 in United States gold coin, taken from the Bank of England, and $500,000, possibly in bullion, which will come from Genoa, Italy. The shippers are the Deutsche Bank of Berlin and London. This bank chose this mode of settlement of an indebtedness to the City Bank. It was convenient and cheap to send gold.

The terms of the transaction were not made public, but it was assumed that it was arranged under special advantages, because the ruling rate of sterling exchange is about 1 cent above figures that are quoted when gold importations are considered as warranted and profitable. While the talk of the Street was, before it was known who the importers were, that gold imports at present sterling quotations might be arranged for effect on the stock market and at a loss to the importer, these insinuations ceased when the destination of the gold was known. Then the theory was that the City Bank had obtained options on commercial bills at very low figures.

President James Stillman and Vice President A. Barton Hepburn of the City Bank would not fully gratify curiosity of any inquirer. They said that the importation was a balance of trade transaction, not made at a loss. The Genoa shipment was derived from Genoa, Roumania, and Berlin. They did not expect any more gold from Europe and knew of no other engagement for New York.

The turn in the tide of gold shipments from East to West comes after many rumors of engagements, and with demand sterling at $4.84⅞. It was expected that the first gold importation of the season would be from France, and Wall Street believed on Tuesday that shipments would be made from the vaults of the Banque de France next Saturday. Gold-shipping houses said yesterday that this is not likely. The last of the gold exports to Europe were: July 26, steamship Lahn for Bremen, $500,000 gold coin; July 30, steamship La Touraine, for Havre, $1,507,535 in gold bars and $1,700,000 gold coin, and Aug. 2, steamship Havel, for Bremen, $750,000 in gold coin. The exports of gold to Europe during the last period of drain amounted to $28,364,474. The imports by the City Bank come when the United States Treasury gold balance is $146,000,000, the gold coin in the New York Clearing House vaults amounts to $57,000,000, and the specie in New York City banks exceeds $92,000,000. A Sub-Treasury official said yesterday: "We do not want, we do not need, the gold, but it is welcome. A sentiment attaches to it. It marks an epoch in general betterment."

The gold exports which closed Aug. 2 began April 27, when Muller Schall put on the steamship Trave $977,000 in gold bars. The tide had not set eastward since June, 1896. Sight sterling on the day of this shipment was $4.88. Since last April there have been many gold imports from South America, Cuba, &c., and large ones from Australia by way of San Francisco. The latter came to the Fourth and Hanover National Banks of this city. The drain on our gold by the European shipments has been offset by these importations and by mining results. At the first shipment, the specie in the New York banks amounted to $87,000,000 and the United States Treasury gold reserve was $155,000,000.

A Street calculation on gold imports was on the basis of 78s. an ounce for bar gold in London. This gives a parity of $4.85.87, without deducting expenses. With expenses and loss of interest deducted, the gold point is close to $4.84, but at this rate there is neither commission nor profit. Exchange purchased at $4.84.75 for demand would result in a loss through expenses and commission of 7-32 per cent., or about $2,120 on £200,000.

American gold eagles were quoted yesterday in London at 76s. 6½d. bid.

Union Seminary Reopens.

The Union Presbyterian Seminary, at Seventieth Street and Park Avenue, began work yesterday with a number of new features, among them being a new course of study, "pastoral theology and mission work," which will be open to the students of the two upper classes; a new President, the Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall; a new professor, Robert James Everett France, who will assist Prof. Marvin R. Vincent in New Testament Greek; and a new organ. President Hall will reside at the seminary in order to be more closely in touch with the students. Daily services in the chapel are to be inaugurated, and President Hall hopes by means of receptions and similar social features to come into close and personal contact with the students. The Rev. Charles A. Briggs not being expected to return from his studies abroad until January, supplementary courses of study will be offered in his department until his return.

Brooklyn's City Hall Cupola Trouble.

Mayor Wurster has accepted the committee of three members from the Manufacturers' Association in Brooklyn to examine into the charges of defective work in connection with the erection of the cupola on the City Hall. The committee comprises Ludwig Nissen, Andrew D. Baird, and Frank E. Young. Mayor Wurster has been assured by Building Commissioner Bush that the City Hall is in a safe condition, despite the charges and countercharges of Contractors Poulson and Milliken Brothers.

Not all men know how to dress for all